

ملکات العرب

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## Moscow Protests Airspace Violation of Generals' Plane

By James F. Clarity  
MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (NYT)—The Soviet Union angrily protested to the United States and Turkey the violation of Soviet airspace by an American Army plane that landed in Soviet territory last week.

The Soviet protest, in separate statements to the American and Turkish governments issued here, indicated that the Russians do not consider the incursion accidental and described it as "a hostile act of the sort that could have grave consequences."

The protests, released publicly tonight by Tass, the Soviet news agency, amounted in large part to a general attack on the can military presence in Europe and the Middle East. The statement to the United States hinted that the airspace violations American bases within strike distance of the Soviet Union seriously impede the improvement of relations between the two countries.

The protests gave no indication whether the plane, a twin-engine Beechcraft carrying two American generals, an American pilot and a Turkish officer, would be returned. Two American Embassy officials flew to the Armenian capital of Yerevan today to meet with the detained Americans.

Embassy officials said they informed the Soviet Foreign Ministry several days ago that the landing last Wednesday was accidental, caused when the pilot lost his way on a tour of Soviet military installations. The plane landed at the Armenian town of Leninakan, near the Turkish-Soviet border.

**Tone Is Harsh**  
The American officers have been identified as Maj. Gen. D. Scherrer, commander of the Joint U.S. military aid to Turkey, his aide for ground forces, Brig. Gen. Claude McQuarrie Jr., and the pilot, Maj. James F. Russell Jr. The American authorities have asked the Russians to release the plane and the pilot, but today's protests were the only known reply. The Turkish officer was identified as Col. Cevat.

The tone of the protest to the United States was unusually harsh. Western diplomats said it could indicate that the Russians maintain a hard bargaining line when they meet with American representatives in Helsinki next week to resume bilateral strategic arms limitation.

Another reason for the harshness was considered to be the ability that Moscow wants to use the issue of the plane to widely publicized American assertions in recent weeks that Russians were possibly building a strategic naval base at Latakia, Syria. Moscow denied such involvement, but the age of the denial left open the possibility that they might be building the base as a strategic move.

In addition, there is the possibility that the Soviet Union is placing pressure on Turkey to join the Warsaw Pact.

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GUARDS OF THE VICTOR—Standing behind a picket of policemen, Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau delivers a victory speech after being re-elected to office last weekend.

## Army Moving To Take Back General's Medal

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (AP)—U.S. Army authorities here are moving to withdraw the Silver Star awarded Brig. Gen. Eugene P. Forrester for valor in combat, a source in a position to know said today.

Investigations showed that the medal was given Gen. Forrester on the basis of a citation fabricated by enlisted men under orders.

Gen. Forrester was formerly assistant commander of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, whose chief of staff said there was no question of Gen. Forrester's valor but only of the way the citation was drawn.

## Police Reorganize Hunt Montreal's Mayor Re-Elected By Landslide—Foe of FLQ

MONTREAL, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Mayor Jean Drapeau has won a landslide victory in Montreal's municipal elections as voters endorsed a tough stand against the Quebec separatists.

Hard on the heels of his overwhelming win yesterday, police were reported today to be preparing for a new stage in the struggle against the kidnap-murders of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ).

Members of the front snatched British diplomat James (Jasper) Cross from his elegant Montreal home exactly three weeks ago and no word has come from him since for eight days.

Later, the FLQ kidnapped provincial Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, and strangled him when the authorities refused to bow to their demands.

Montrealers demonstrated their clear-cut support for the tough stand by returning Mayor Drapeau to City Hall for his third successive four-year term.

Mr. Drapeau, a firm advocate of law and order, joined Liberal Premier Robert Bourassa in a call to the Canadian government in Ottawa for the dispatch of federal troops to Quebec Province at the height of the kidnapping emergency.

He polled over 90 percent of the votes yesterday, with his Civil party winning all of the 53 seats on the City Council, including six by acclamation. The challenge from the Socialist-Inclined Public Action Front (FAP) was beaten back.

Montreal newspapers, quoting highly placed police sources, said today that police were examining their position and "getting their second wind" for a second major effort to find the British trade commissioner and five men wanted in connection with the kidnapping of Mr. Laporte.

The rate of raids and arrests was reported to have slowed during the weekend. The authorities have so far released half of the more than 300 persons detained after the sweeping War Measures Act was invoked by the federal government because of a "state of insurrection" in Quebec.

**Election Quiet**  
No incidents were reported during election day despite threats of explosions and further executions if four FLQ chiefs were not immediately released.

The threats came in a communiqué purporting to be from the FLQ.

Police stepped up security measures yesterday in case it proved genuine, but the communiqué appeared to have been only one more in the series of hoaxes that have beset police during the past week.

The last FLQ message authenticated by the police was found in a Montreal church eight days ago with two letters from Mr. Cross.

That message was discovered less than 24 hours after the body of Mr. Laporte was located, stuffed into the trunk of a car.

Mr. Drapeau's election triumph was assured from the start, but the extent of his victory must have surprised even some of his supporters.

His record in office includes construction of the Montreal underground railway, the Expo '67 World Fair and the choice of Montreal as site of the 1976 Olympic Games.

He was host in 1967 to Gen. Charles de Gaulle when the former French President visited Canada and proclaimed "Long live free Quebec" from the balcony of City Hall.

## UN Opens Mideast Debate U.S. Aid to Israel Risks World War, Egypt Says

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, accused the United States today of risking world war by increasing military aid to Israel despite Israel's withdrawal from UN peace negotiations.

Mr. Riad opened Middle East debate in the General Assembly—the first time the 127-nation body has taken up the issue. Previous discussions were in the Security Council. Egypt won approval for the assembly debate despite U.S. objections it would torpedo the peace talks.

Mr. Riad, in accusing the United States of obstructing Middle East peace through its aid to Israel, said, "The rule of the Charter makes it incumbent upon the United States to stand by the countries that are victims of aggression and not to support Israel, the aggressor."

"By taking this hostile position towards the Arab peoples and by supporting Israel, the aggressor, the United States obstructs the realization of peace in the Middle East, endangers world peace and encourages the use of force in international relations," Mr. Riad said.

There had been a possibility up until the last minute that today's debate might be postponed for several days. The United States and Britain privately expressed fear that a diplomatic disaster could result from the assembly charges and countercharges. But the debate began as scheduled.

"from the very moment Israel announced its acceptance." Now, Mr. Riad said, as a price for renewing contacts with Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring, special UN peace mediator, Israel demands that Egypt "should abandon its means of air defense in the Suez Canal region, thus leaving its skies open for Israeli planes to resume their criminal raids against the people of the United Arab Republic."

Mr. Riad said Israel has renounced Arab peace agreements with the Arabs and, "by words and deeds," rejected 42 UN resolutions passed against it.

"Israel," he said, "has denounced every international agreement it has signed with the Arab countries and every resolution adopted by the United Nations as soon as these agreements and resolutions stood in the way of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



DETERRENT COUNT—Israeli intelligence chief, Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, telling a press conference in Tel Aviv that the Egyptians now have between 40 and 50 operational SAM batteries in the Suez Canal standstill zone.

## Israelis Call Suez SAM System 'One of World's Most Advanced'

By Peter Grose  
JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (NYT)—Israel's chief of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, cut through the secrecy of his trade today and released an assessment of the Soviet and Egyptian anti-aircraft defenses which face Israel across the Suez Canal. He called them "one of the most advanced missile systems in the world."

Reliable sources confirmed that his unusual briefing to correspondents in Tel Aviv was timed deliberately to coincide with the opening of a UN General Assembly debate in New York—where Israel intends to condemn Arab and Soviet violations of the American-sponsored cease-fire agreement.

A system of nearly 50 surface-to-air missile batteries—with four to six missiles in each—now covers the air over the canal from north of Kantara to the southern port of Suez, virtually the entire length of the waterway, Gen. Yariv said. They are manned by an estimated 3,000 Russian soldiers, alongside Egyptian forces.

With an effective range of about twenty miles, these missile batteries challenge Israel's long-standing air supremacy over the canal and as much as 13 miles onto the Israeli-occupied Sinai bank.

Taking reserves into account, Gen. Yariv said, between 500 and 600 missiles are now in place on the Egyptian bank, within the 31-mile zone delineated in the Aug. 7 cease-fire agreement as an area of military standstill.

"Vietnam has nowhere near this number," he said, asked to compare the buildup of the past two months with the Soviet air defense system supplied to North Vietnam during the U.S. bombing raids.

To demonstrate the extent of the buildup in violation of the agreement, Gen. Yariv said that on Aug. 7, the last day before the cease-fire, there were only sixteen operational batteries inside this 31-mile zone. The closest to the cease-fire line was just under 19 miles from the canal.

Now, he said, between thirty and forty of the missile batteries—both SAM-2s and the more sophisticated SAM-3s—were within 19 miles of the cease-fire line, and the closest is only seven-and-one-half miles from the canal.

"Holla Difference"  
"That's a holla difference," the normally reticent fifty-year-old intelligence chief said.

Up to now Israel's intelligence, from what Gen. Yariv described as "various methods" of detection, had been withheld from publication and released only in the form of general protest to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization in Jerusalem.

Today's briefing had been planned some days ago, reliable sources said, but was postponed for maximum political effect on the day that the General Assembly started its first debate on the Middle East in three years—a debate which Israel opposes, aware of the heavy Arab majority in the Assembly.

Israel diplomats expect the debate to focus on Arab debt (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



WHITE HOUSE VISITOR—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Ileana stand with President Nixon and his wife Pat for pictures on a White House balcony yesterday. Mrs. Nixon is standing at right. Mr. Ceausescu is the first head of a Communist state to visit Mr. Nixon at the Executive Mansion. (Story on Page 2.)

## France Rejects British EEC Demand Insists on Parallel Transition Periods

Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, Oct. 26 (NYT)—French position toughened a key British demand for to the European Economic Community, pointing the way at skirmish since negotiations nearly four months.

Offrey Rippon, the chief negotiator, arrived here for talks with the French, Maurice Schumann, French foreign minister, declined out of hand the request for a period to adjust the farming sector to the world to be twice as long as needed for industrialization.

Mr. Schumann told newsmen two periods had to be of length, citing a decision of the Council of last March calling for parallelism.

Same Rules  
Main wants to enter the EEC, it cannot be interesting the rules, and I will explain to Mr. Rippon, the French foreign minister, that the French position during an adjustment period.

Mr. Schumann said that the French position during an adjustment period is to adjust British industry to the community's common external tariff.

The other EEC delegations take a more flexible view than the French over this key question. Even if there is one period, which would be wise, there is a practical possibility for some maneuvering, said the representative from the Netherlands, Hans de Koster, who is No. 2 man in the Foreign Ministry.

"If the talks fall over the transition period," he added, "it would be a disaster."

It was understood tonight that the British will argue that the six-year-three-year formula is not a negotiation maneuver but a basic requirement of the British economy.

The hard French position was regarded by observers as not representing any fundamental change in French policy on British entry. The French, in a reversal of the situation existing during the era of former President Charles de Gaulle, now want the British in the EEC. A variety of reasons is cited in Paris, the most important being the need to counter-

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## Gromyko in U.K. For Talks With Douglas-Home

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived here today on his first official visit to Britain in five years.

Mr. Gromyko, who flew here from New York, was welcomed at London Airport by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary.

They will open two-day talks tomorrow morning on East-West relations, Middle East and Indo-China developments and other major international problems.

## MIT's Samuelson Gets Nobel Economic Prize

By Bernard Weinraub  
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26 (NYT)—Prof. Paul A. Samuelson, one of the leading architects of U.S. economic development in the 1960s, was awarded a 1970 Nobel Memorial Prize today for his "outstanding efforts to raise the level of scientific analysis in economic theory."

In awarding the \$78,400 memorial prize to Prof. Samuelson, who is chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences said: "Prof. Samuelson's extensive production, covering nearly all areas of economic theory, is characterized by an outstanding ability to derive important new theorems and to find new applications for existing ones."

"By his contributions, Samuelson has done more than any other contemporary economist to raise the level of scientific analysis in economic theory."

Today's award is the second economic memorial prize issued by the Royal Academy of Sciences. Last year, the academy issued the prize, officially called the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize, to Prof. Ragnar Frisch, of Oslo, and Dr. Jan Tinbergen, of The Hague, for "pioneering contributions" in mathematical statistics.

The economic prize was set up in 1968 by the Central Bank of Sweden in connection with its 300th anniversary. The prize itself is issued in the same manner as the other Nobel prizes, except the award money is contributed by the bank and not the Nobel Foundation, which has distributed prizes since 1901.

Prof. Samuelson, whose textbook, "Economics," is used in college classrooms around the world, was selected for the Nobel Memorial Prize from about 100 candidates by a five-member prize committee of prominent Swedish economists.

The recommendation was accepted this morning at a closed-door meeting of the 160-member Swedish Academy of Science.

Following the meeting, Prof. Erik Rudberg, a member of the board of directors of the Nobel Foundation and permanent secretary of the academy, stepped into a second floor hallway and quietly announced to newsmen:

"The Royal Academy of Sciences has decided to award the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science for 1970 to Prof. Paul A. Samuelson."

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# 1969 Viet Peace Plan Rejected By Kissinger, Ex-Official Reports

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—Last November White House foreign policy assistant Henry A. Kissinger rejected a Vietnam peace proposal, according to a report by a former official of the State Department.

Mr. Cooper told a press conference today what the book does not say, that Mr. Kissinger rejected the idea on the grounds it was premature.

Mr. Cooper relates that last November's plan proposed "several distinct but closely related steps: a de-escalation of hostilities in early December, a cease-fire starting on Christmas Eve and having no fixed termination date; a dramatic formula for withdrawal of American forces; a series of political steps to be taken in Saigon to broaden the government; and a negotiating approach that involved first reaching agreement on broad principles and then working out the specific modalities."

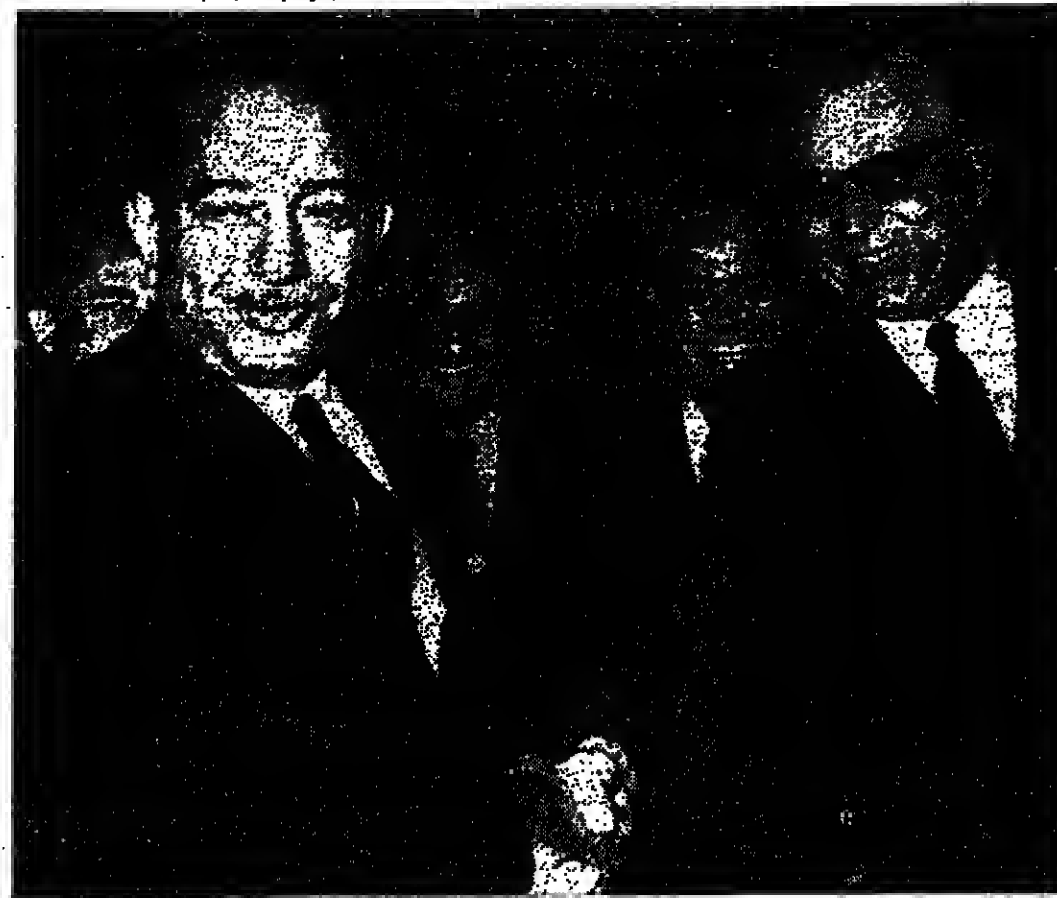
"The Lost Crusade" details Mr. Cooper's own role in a number of abortive peace efforts over the year, including that during the January, 1969, London visit of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. Mr. Cooper supplies details of what has been generally known about the "Phase A-Phase B" American proposal, a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and to North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam.

Mr. Cooper got caught between British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Walt W. Rostow, acting for President Johnson and the effort came to naught. In the course of it, the American ambassador in London, who is now President Nixon's Paris peace negotiator, David K.E. Bruce, was first involved in the Vietnam issue.

Bruce in Salvage Bid  
Mr. Cooper writes that Mr. Bruce tried to salvage the peace effort, at one point phoning Secretary of State Dean Rusk to say the short American deadline involved was ridiculous. Mr. Rusk, however, refused an extension and also refused Mr. Bruce's request to take it up with the President.

While Mr. Cooper was for more time to let Mr. Kosygin contact Hanoi, he did not share Mr. Wilson's optimism only his despair. Mr. Cooper said today he was not a hawk who had shifted to being a dove but that his own views had changed over the years since 1954, when he was first involved with Indochina.

Today, Mr. Cooper, a former CIA as well as White House and State Department official, said he still felt that while the United States must withdraw from Vietnam it should "leave something behind." He defined that as a Saigon regime chosen in an election with international supervision to the satisfaction of the American public.



DEBATING TEAM—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad (left) shaking hands with Soviet Ambassador to the UN Jacob Malik just before Mr. Riad's speech to the General Assembly yesterday initiating the debate on the Middle East crisis.

## Egypt Says U.S. Risks War Over Israel

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achieving its colonial and racist designs."

Mr. Riad was the only speaker in the debate today. It is to be continued tomorrow morning.

Eban's Press Conference  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban

warned today that the current Middle East debate in the General Assembly could undermine Israel's acceptance of the Security Council's 1967 guidelines for settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

At a press conference immediately after Mr. Riad opened the assembly debate, Mr. Eban recalled that Israel had accepted the council's Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967.

"But if the U.A.R. influences the General Assembly to try to change the emphasis of 242, to change the balance, the flexibility, the space for negotiation, then Israel's acceptance will be brought into question," he said. "We accepted 242 as it stands."

Diplomatic sources said Egypt is hoping for adoption of a resolution in the 127 nation assembly calling for immediate resumption of the peace mission of Mr. Jarring.

Israel withdrew from the Jarring talks after one day in August, protesting that it would

return only when Egypt rolled back missiles allegedly brought into the Suez Canal zone after the U.S.-initiated cease-fire began Aug. 8.

Today Mr. Eban repeated that Israel will return to the talks when the violations have been rectified.

The foreign minister stated that Israel sees the current cease-fire, due to lapse on Nov. 5, as "a continuing obligation."

Turning to the current assembly debate, Mr. Eban termed Mr. Riad's opening statement "a very violent and dishonorable tirade."

## Israel Calls SAM System Among the 'Most Advanced'

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mands for a pullback of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and resumption of the indirect peace talks, through UN intermediary Gunnar Jarring, without any reference to the missile buildup.

Israel's counter-argument is to be that if the agreement to negotiate through Dr. Jarring is to be honored, all parts of the agreement must be honored, including the ban on military reinforcement.

Gen. Yaviv read what he said was part of the Aug. 7 undertaking between Israel and Egypt, arranged by the United States.

The two sides "undertook not to introduce, move forward, construct or otherwise install missiles, concrete structures for the emplacement of missiles, or

establish new sites or improve existing sites." The sense of this ban was stated in the previously published military standstill agreement, though not the specific words read by the Israeli officer today.

At least 40 launching sites have been constructed within 19 miles of the canal, he said, though not all of them are loaded at any one time with operational missiles. "They move the missiles around so as not to be detected by all our gadgets," Gen. Yaviv said.

Besides the missile defense, the intelligence chief said, that heavy and medium artillery has been moved into the standstill zone to threaten Israeli ground positions in the Sinai. He estimated that about 50 batteries, or about 250 guns, are now in position.

## Samuelson, of MIT, Wins Nobel Prize

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Samuelson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, for the scientific work through which he has developed theories of economic behavior and dynamic economic theory and actively contributed to raising the level of analysis in economic sciences.

Remarkable Contributions  
Prof. Rudeberg, answering questions, said: "Prof. Samuelson has made remarkable contributions to studies of the balance between prices, on the one hand, and supply and demand on the other. He has sharpened the theory about this balance or equilibrium. His work has been invaluable."

Discussing the wording of the Nobel citation, Prof. Rudeberg said: "If there is an equilibrium between demand from the consumer and supply from the producer, the prices will stay fixed. This is static equilibrium—if you do not have a balance and demand is greater than supply—the price level will change. This is dynamic economics."

"What Prof. Samuelson has done is taken these economic processes and formulated them in mathematical and quantitative terms. The matter of approach, how to handle this problem, is what his contribution has been."

In a printed announcement, the Royal Academy said in part of Prof. Samuelson: "His best known work is his 'Foundations of Economic Analysis,' 1947. In this work, as well

as in a large number of articles, he has rewritten considerable parts of central economic theory, and has in several areas achieved results which now rank among the classical theorems of economic sciences."

Prof. Samuelson, a 45-year-old economist who was born in Gary, Ind., was an economic adviser to President John F. Kennedy during the 1960 campaign and later served as a White House adviser. He is considered a Keynesian economist—after John Maynard Keynes. Followers of this school of economy

seek to stimulate the flow of money with increased government spending.

Prof. Samuelson's findings are said to have influenced both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson in tax legislation and the war on poverty.

During recent weeks, Prof. Samuelson has been mentioned in speculation as a possible winner of the economics prize. Others mentioned were John Kenneth Galbraith, the author-diplomat and another economic adviser to President Kennedy, Leonid Kantorovich, a Soviet economist, and Milton Friedman, a key adviser to President Nixon and an economist whose theories have rivaled Prof. Samuelson's.

Today's prize followed announcements over the past two weeks involving 1970 Nobel prizes in numerous fields. So far this year the awards have gone to: Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, of the United States, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to ease world hunger with research into improved strains of wheat and rice, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Russian author, awarded the Literature Prize, and Dr. Julius Axelrod, of the United States, Prof. Ulf von Euler, of Sweden, and Sir Bernard Katz, of Britain, who were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology for independent basic research in the chemistry of nerve transmission.

The Nobel prizes in chemistry and physics are scheduled to be announced here tomorrow.



Paul A. Samuelson

## Nobel Laureate Says Nixon Should Get Economy Moving

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Prof. Paul Samuelson, winner of the 1970 Nobel prize for economics, said today that the U.S. economy was "in trouble" and urged the government to do something about it.

Speaking to newsmen after learning of the award, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor said he considered that the Nixon administration's reports about the future of the economy were "overly optimistic."

Economically, the United States "is in trouble, in a period of retardation," he said. Prof. Samuelson said the situation must be reversed and "I think most economists of both political parties have been shouting this to Washington for about the last nine or ten months."

He added that "unemployment is going to grow right up into next year. So I think our first priority now should not be fighting inflation

by putting the burden on the minority groups in the cities, who can least afford the high unemployment we are now seeing."

Prof. Samuelson said the administration's optimism was "whistling in the wind, but it doesn't have the ring of strong belief."

United Press International quoted the new laureate as asking why doesn't President Nixon "rejoin the human race and join the campaign to get the economy moving again?"

"We'd be in much worse shape if the legislature didn't keep turning down Nixon's measures. In fact, Nixon would be in much worse shape, too," he said.

The professor said he had not been expecting the Nobel award but remarked that "it's nice to have hard work recognized."

He added that he intended making the trip to Stockholm to accept the award.

## Red Carpet at the White House

## Nixon Welcomes Ceausescu With 21 Guns, Honor Guard

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—President Nixon gave a red-carpet welcome today to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the first Communist chief of state to visit the White House during the Nixon tenure.

The Romanian leader landed on the lawn of the White House in a U.S. military helicopter to full honors, including a 21-gun salute, a presidential welcome, a public exchange of speeches with Mr. Nixon on the White House lawn and inspection of a U.S. military honor guard.

"We have a great deal of respect for the independence of your government," the President declared in his welcoming remarks to the Eastern European leader, who has sometimes taken a stance independent of that of the Soviet Union. Later in the day, the White House said that Mr. Nixon had told Mr. Ceausescu in a conference that "all nations have the right to determine their own destiny without outside interference."

"Despite Differences"  
The Romanian president responded that despite "differences in social order and regarding some existing world problems," the two nations should cooperate in economic, cultural and scientific fields.

After the public speechmaking, Mr. Nixon and his wife led President and Mrs. Ceausescu to the wide portico, or balcony, of the White House to wave to invited guests and pose for photographers. This maneuver of moving the outside balcony—a time symbolic prop for pictures—is unusual in state arrival ceremonies and seemed to underscore Mr. Nixon's keen interest in his Communist visitor.

In 1967 when Mr. Nixon was a politician long out of power and seeking a comeback, Mr. Ceausescu received him in Bucharest at a time when the Russians refused to allow a Nixon visit to Moscow. In the summer of 1969 Mr. Nixon, as President, returned to Bucharest as part of a worldwide tour and became the first U.S. President to visit a Communist country while in office.

Mr. Ceausescu's current visit is officially for the purpose of attending the United Nations 25th anniversary session, but Mr. Nixon had taken pains to arrange a tour of the United States in U.S. government aircraft and other unusual honors. Tonight in the White

## Hostile Act Is Charged By Moscow

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the two hijackers of a Soviet to a Turkish border to Oct. 15.

The protest to the United Nations this afternoon to the Russian charge of a hostile act, the talk between the two today was "cordial and friendly" but no specific agreement reached.

"The United States government should clearly realize," the Soviet said, "that such actions can increase the possibility of dangerous events fraught with serious aftermaths."

"The Soviet government," the statement continued, "has repeatedly drawn the attention of the United States government to the fact that it is openly hostile to the Soviet Union. The practice of American military around the Soviet Union is a serious source of danger and not accord in any way with statements in favor of an improvement of Soviet-American relations repeatedly made by U.S. leaders."

More than that, attention is also drawn to the recent considerable increase in the activity of the U.S. Air Force and Navy, areas directly adjoining the borders of the Soviet Union.

Turkish Pledge Cited

"In the light of the above can be no doubt that the Soviet Union takes place means because of chance of circumstances, but result of the general military of the United States adjoining the Soviet Union protest added.

The statement said that U.S. government expects U.S. government will with all seriousness the outlined in this statement draw appropriate conclusions.

The protest to Turkey's military bases there—according with the plan aggressive NATO bloc, military quarters use the base at Izmir, for recon. Turkish hostile actions against the Soviet Union, a tries of the Middle East."

The statement to Turkey that the American U-2 reconnaissance plane shot down in Soviet territory in 1960 or its flight in Turkey. The reminder Turkey that at the Ankara government is American planes based in would not be allowed to of Turkish airspace with mission of competent Turkish authorities."

The Soviet statement said should "take the necessary measures to prevent such violations."

Syrians Delay Ba'ath Congress  
BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Syrian Ba'ath party scheduled to open today Damascus has been postponed Wednesday. Ba'athists in Beirut said tonight.

The congress is aimed at a power struggle will ruling Syrian regime and out the country's political. It was called after Nure Atassi resigned his post as president and prime minister.

Political sources in Beirut said the resignation was a result of the congress, which was scheduled to start in secret tonight.

WEATHER

ALGAEVSE... 6 F  
AMSTERDAM... 50 F  
ANTWERP... 50 F  
ATHENS... 50 F  
BAGHDAD... 50 F  
BARCELONA... 50 F  
BERLIN... 50 F  
BOMBAY... 50 F  
BUENOS AIRES... 50 F  
CAIRO... 50 F  
CHICAGO... 50 F  
COLOMBIA... 50 F  
COSTA RICA... 50 F  
DUBLIN... 50 F  
HAMBURG... 50 F  
HONG KONG... 50 F  
JERUSALEM... 50 F  
LONDON... 50 F  
LOS ANGELES... 50 F  
MADRID... 50 F  
MOSCOW... 50 F  
NEW YORK... 50 F  
PARIS... 50 F  
PRAGUE... 50 F  
ROME... 50 F  
SOFIA... 50 F  
STOCKHOLM... 50 F  
TOKYO... 50 F  
VIENNA... 50 F  
WASHINGTON... 50 F  
ZURICH... 50 F

## Saigon Force of 6,000 Men Begins New Cambodia Drive

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A 6,000-man South Vietnamese Army task force drove into Cambodia yesterday, and Phnom Penh dispatches reported today that South Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand were working on a standby plan to save Cambodia's rice from the guerrillas.

With the end of the monsoon season, the South Vietnamese 5th Infantry Division moved into the Snuol area, 100 miles east of Phnom Penh and about 80 miles northwest of Saigon, in a drive to oust the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong from sanctuaries they had reoccupied since last spring's U.S. and South Vietnamese incursion.

The drive brought to 17,000 the number of South Vietnamese soldiers operating in Cambodia. Government military sources said only light contact had been made so far as the new attack force pushed beyond Snuol, which was wrecked by last spring's offensive.

In Phnom Penh, Cambodian Commerce Minister Hout Hong said that negotiations among Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam to protect Cambodia's rice crop involved protecting the highway from Phnom Penh to Saigon and the one from Phnom Penh to the Thai border town of Poi Pet.

Meanwhile, in Tang Kauk, 52 miles north of Phnom Penh, the government has now thrown a total of 20,000 soldiers into its stalled

operation northward toward Kompong Thom.

The original 10,000-man operation—Cambodia's largest of the war—has been stalled at Tang Kauk since Sept. 13. This area is just west of the region where the South Vietnamese task force is moving.

In Saigon, U.S. military sources said today that North Vietnamese Army units in the provinces surrounding Saigon have been ordered to begin using the guerrilla tactics of the Viet Cong in line with Communist directives calling for "protracted warfare."

Such "protracted warfare" presumably was ordered pending the withdrawal of U.S. troops, when large-scale attacks could be resumed.

At the same time, U.S. military sources said the Americans were carrying out psychological warfare operations in Cambodia, dropping leaflets in Communist-dominated areas in hopes of getting the troops to surrender.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command said today that U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam decreased by 1,800 during the week ending last Thursday to a total of 377,100. It was the lowest number of American military personnel in South Vietnam since Dec. 24, 1965. It left 33,100 more Americans to be pulled out under President Nixon's phase-five withdrawal of 40,000 troops by Christmas.

## France Rejects Key Demand By Britain for Joining EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

balance the weight of an ever stronger West Germany. But the French have always been tough at the bargaining table, and they are not prepared to give up any of their vital interests. One of these is to assure that common agricultural policy, which chiefly benefits France as the community's major food supplier, is maintained even if new members join the EEC.

Disadvantages  
The French argue that the British should not get advantages of access of their industrial products into the community more rapidly than the disadvantages of opening up their food markets to the present six members.

For Britain, it is the hard financial question of paying more for food (the British now buy most of their food at low world-market prices) and financing payments into the Common Market's farm support fund.

At their session today, the EEC foreign ministers deliberated over a ten-year plan to construct a monetary union with a single currency, and decided to open negotiations with Austria on an interim commercial treaty.

The ambitious plan for monetary integration, submitted by a com-

mittee headed by Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner, calls for deeper budgetary coordination and greater general economic harmonization, leading eventually to a central economic decision-making authority and a federal reserve system for Europe.

Scheel Confident  
German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said he was confident that the plan for monetary union would be approved by the Council of Ministers before the end of this year.

Austria has sought an accommodation with the six EEC members since 1961. The problem has been complicated by requirements of Austrian neutrality and the long dispute, now resolved, with Italy over an Austrian ethnic movement in the Italian Tyrol.

Today's council decision empowered the EEC Executive Commission to begin negotiations with Austria on a three-year trade treaty under which there would be mutual reductions of industrial tariffs by 30 percent and mutual concessions on a restricted basis in agriculture.

The decision was part of plans of the community to come to some sort of arrangement with Europe's neutral states while negotiating full membership with Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

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# Cocking Techniques

## U.S. and Soviet Officials Hold Talk on Space Cooperation

OW, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A new and some "highly technical" discussion of space docking techniques today started off the talks on the possibility of Soviet cooperation in space.

## Hostile Party's Ideology Scientists

Bernard Gwertzman  
OW, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee yesterday criticized scientists' Academy of Sciences' Laboratory of Physics for not enough hostility to Western science.

The ability to join up American and Soviet spacecraft would open up a wide range of cooperative activities in space, including joint missions and emergency rescue.

## U.S. Cigarettes To Reveal Tar, Nicotine Content

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Major tobacco companies announced today they were ready to begin disclosing tar and nicotine contents of cigarettes in printed advertisements.

## As Commander Is Buried

## Chilean Police Hunt a General In Army Head's Assassination

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Police began a search today for retired Army Gen. Robert Viaux, leader of an army mutiny over pay scales, for questioning about the assassination of Chilean Army commander Gen. René Schneider.

## Man Leaves Russia

OW, Oct. 26 (AP).—News-reuter chief John Dornbush today on a flight to Moscow with an order issued by the Soviet Ministry four days ago. He sixth American correspondent to leave the country in three years.



OFF THE BEATEN TRACK—Rescue workers mill around the wreck of a Chesapeake and Ohio freight train which derailed Sunday near Farmers, Ky. One car, loaded with thousands of gallons of liquid petroleum, burst into flames, forcing the evacuation of 300 residents. The town was sealed off as firemen worked to keep the flames from spreading to other cars containing inflammable materials. No injuries were reported.

## Tests Show Nerve Gas Is Contained

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Scientists have found no evidence of leaking gas or damage to marine life in the Atlantic where the U.S. Army dumped tons of nerve gas by sinking a cargo ship last August, the Defense Department announced today.

## Goodell to Stay in N.Y. Race Despite Running Last in Poll

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## Thousands at Funeral

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26 (AP).—Thousands massed outside Santiago's Metropolitan Cathedral, as Gen. Schneider received a funeral amid pomp befitting his rank. A battalion of infantry, two military bands and a jackbooted cavalry unit maintained an honor guard for arriving diplomats and dignitaries.

## Nixon Orders Unleaded Gas for Federal Cars

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon today ordered the use of low-lead or unleaded gasoline in all government cars which can use it and urged all governors to take similar steps to cut down on air pollution.

## Agnew Says Nixon Will Put A Southerner on High Court

GREENVILLE, S.C., Oct. 26 (AP).—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said today President Nixon is determined to appoint and "see confirmed" a Southern strict constructionist on the Supreme Court.

## Angela Davis On Hunger Strike In Manhattan Jail

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Angela Davis, fighting extradition to California on murder-kidnap charges, is maintaining a hunger strike in a Manhattan jail.

## Calley Leaves On Vietnam Trip

FORT BENNING, Ga., Oct. 26 (AP).—Lt. William Calley Jr., who is accused of 102 civilian murders at My Lai, has left for Vietnam with two Army attorneys.

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## Leary Is Silent After Chase By Newsmen Through Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (AP).—Timothy Leary led newsmen on a chase through the streets of Beirut tonight.

## 'Stones' Are Sued On Concert Death

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The Rolling Stones pop group and others involved in the wild Altamont rock concert held near here last December are being sued for \$500,000 by the mother of a youth killed at the event.

## Nixon Is Called Deathly on Health

HOUSTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Dr. Paul B. Corney, president of the American Public Health Association, says "President Nixon's attitude toward health has been deathly."

## Angela Davis On Hunger Strike In Manhattan Jail

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## Bertrand Russell's Estate Over \$160,000

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—British philosopher and pacifist Bertrand Russell, who died in February at 97, has left an estate of more than \$160,000.

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## The New Prospect in Chile

The anxious question posed by the election of Salvador Allende to the presidency of Chile is, of course, whether the mechanisms of democracy will now be used to subvert democracy itself. Probably any leader in Santiago, even a non-Marxist, would have to challenge the United States, Chile's outgoing Christian Democratic president, Eduardo Frei, did, but in such a palatable and legal way—by "Chileanization" of the copper industry—that by the time he was through North Americans were thanking him for his grace. There is still a round billion dollars worth of American property in Chile and it would be myopic not to expect Mr. Allende to take out after a good chunk of it. He has said he will; not just the politics of the situation but his own ideology command such a course to him. The United States will have to lump it as best it can.

But the real threat, as we say, is not to American investments but to democracy; Chile is one of the few places in the hemisphere where it has flourished long and proud. Two questions must be asked about this threat. How real is it? What should the American attitude be?

However unnerving are some of the signs—particularly the menacing gestures toward the press—it is far from a sure thing and certainly far from a quick thing that Chile will "go Communist." In let's say, the Eastern European sense. The same army whose apoliticism assured the election of Mr. Allende—despite the assassination of the army's commander—presumably stands ready to thwart an attack on Chilean constitutionalism from within. Then, Mr. Allende is a minority president. He got only 36 percent of the popular vote (Mr. Frei got 56 percent in 1964). In the congressional runoff, his Popular Unity Front controlled only 79 votes and needed the 74 votes of the Christian Democrats for his election. The front will require similar help to implement the Allende legislative program. The front, by the way, has a definite potential for splitting; it contains lapsed Christian Democrats as well as organized Communists.

Meanwhile, the redoubtable Mr. Frei will not be rusticated. He is setting up a framework in which he can work to unify the non-Marxist parties and, incidentally, to keep himself available for further political service. What all this means is that Chile is a place with a complex and sophisticated political life which will not automatically halt with the seating of Mr. Allende. Indeed, it may intensify.

For the United States, the spectacle of a Marxist and potentially Communist government in Santiago is far from cheering. Washington bet heavily on Chilean reformism in the 1960s, putting in aid funds to the extent of three-fourths of a billion dollars, and it is understandably disappointing to find Chile slipping leftward still. This is not to deprecate Eduardo Frei: His achievements were very substantial, though they were outrun by popular demands for even quicker progress. It has yet to be demonstrated that any developing country has the social discipline required to operate within the limitations of its available resources. Nonetheless, there is no preordained reason, nor any overriding mandate of the national interest, why the United States must have close and good relations with every country in Latin America, even the important ones. It is disconcerting to watch leftist governments take power in Latin America but not necessarily disastrous. The United States had the sixties, and several earlier decades, to do what it could in Latin America: It had a fair chance and in many places it still has a chance. But if American policy has failed to keep pace everywhere with Latin change, then the fault does not lie entirely in Washington, nor will the toll be felt entirely there. The United States has been scrupulously correct and cool to Chile during its interregnum, and it should remain so. The Chileans voted themselves into the state of affairs which now threatens their free institutions and by the nature of things it is going to be largely up to them to work their own way out of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Commitment to Ethiopia

Many Americans, in and out of Congress, will be shocked to learn that the United States for the last ten years has been committed to oppose any threat to the territorial integrity of Ethiopia. This 1960 pledge by the Eisenhower administration has been brought to light by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating American overseas commitments.

The United States has long maintained several thousand servicemen in Ethiopia to operate the Kagnew communications station. Some members of Congress were also aware that this country had provided nearly \$150 million in military aid to Ethiopia. What even Foreign Relations Committee members evidently did not know was that the United States, as part of the agreement, had formally "reaffirmed" its interest in Ethiopia's security and "opposition to any activities threatening" its territorial integrity.

Sen. Fulbright charges that the references to the Ethiopian involvement in the administration's annual presentations to Congress on the military aid program constituted "very artful, in-depth concealment of what we are doing." It is impossible to dis-

agree. Here again is the kind of vague commitment that could lead this country into trouble. It is precisely the kind of surreptitious commitment, made without congressional advice or consent, that has opened a dangerous gap of confidence between the executive and legislative branches over a wide range of foreign-policy matters. Whatever the arguments for or against an underwriting of Ethiopian security, they should have been set forth frankly to Congress.

The Nixon administration is not responsible for the deal with Ethiopia, but it showed comparable disregard for the role of Congress in foreign policy two months ago when it concluded a new agreement with Spain, pledging this country to "support the defense system" of the Franco regime.

Commitments that could lead at some future date to the involvement of American forces abroad should be spelled out clearly in treaty form and submitted to the Senate for approval. An administration that ignores the legitimate role of Congress must expect heavy-handed interference from an aroused Senate and House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### 'Mr. Heath Is Wrong'

It is reliably reported that the prime minister is now determined to go ahead with the sale of arms to South Africa. Mr. Heath's decision is wrong, wrong, wrong. South Africa is not in need of British arms. What Prime Minister Vorster is desperately anxious for is not British frigates but British approval. The idea that a couple of British-made, South-African-owned frigates, more or less, would have the slightest influence on Soviet ambitions in the Indian Ocean is too laughable to merit serious consideration. It is not too late, even now, for the government to think again.

—From the Sun (London).

### Heath's UN Speech

The General Assembly has been obsessed with the racial struggle in South Africa. Next to the Middle East this has been the chief topic of private and public discussion. Inevitably Mr. Heath's speech has been taken in that context. In the African setting his words are invalidated by Britain's presumed decision to sell arms to a racist regime. Mr. Heath may plead that this is grossly unfair to him and his cabinet. [They] are neither racist nor illiberal. But racial oppression is a transcending issue. The more then is the misfortune that Britain's determination to resume the arms trade so

gravely undermines the good sense of much else that the prime minister said yesterday.

—From the Guardian (London).

### A Role for De Gaulle?

De Gaulle is a man of compassion and flawless honor who recoils from violence. Although he is now retired, there is a service he could render Canada. He could express in a public statement the horror that he must feel in private. He could declare that his pride in French civilization is matched by his reverence for the law and for constitutional practice. A declaration like this from the greatest Frenchman would be heard as loudly in Canada as the words spoken [by him] on a July day in Montreal.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

### Chile's New Government

The program of Chile's new president is extremely ambitious and in its plenitude promises it hardly differs from that of his predecessor. To realize even a part of this program, Allende needs the support of the entire population and the goodwill of other countries. This will require him to move cautiously and cleverly and to make more than a few compromises. Democracy in Chile is at present threatened less by a Marxist's accession to the presidency than by the activities of extremists at both ends of the political spectrum.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 27, 1895

NEW YORK—The Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, which met yesterday at Columbia, considered the report of the committee on suffrage. This is practically the same as the plan adopted in Mississippi, which gives election officers the power to say who is qualified to vote. Mr. Wiggs, a Negro delegate, subsequently submitted a substitute proposal providing for simple educational and educational qualifications. He was, however, outvoted.

### Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 27, 1920

LONDON—Mr. Terence MacSwiney, M.P., Lord Mayor of Cork, has died in Brixton Prison on the 74th day of his hunger-strike as a protest to a charge of high treason to the British Crown. Thus has ended a stormy career devoted to the cause of Irish independence, and also the most remarkable fast on record, the progress of which has been watched by practically the whole civilized world.



'Man, That's Adding Insult to Injury.'

## Desperate But Not Serious

By Anthony Lewis

WEXFORD, Ireland.—Imagine, summoning up all one's resources of fantasy, that President Nixon has uncovered a plot by members of his own administration to smuggle guns to French-speaking elements in Canada. Criminal charges are brought against Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy and three others. After a long trial all the defendants are acquitted. Crowd carry Secretary Kennedy through the streets, demanding that he take over leadership of the Republican party.

The parallel is necessarily fantastic: The people and the system and the history of our two countries are so different. But it does give some indication of the state of politics in the Irish Republic today.

Jack Lynch, the prime minister, found members of his own government apparently involved in gun-running to Northern Ireland. The finance minister, Charles Haughey, and the ambitious figure in the governing Fianna Fail party—was indicted. Last week a jury acquitted him. Haughey, newly made popular hero, called on Lynch to quit in his favor.

The emotions now pouring out over the Haughey affair—in the street crowds in Dublin, the shouting around television sets in distant village pubs—show how deep a hold the ancient grievances against Britain still have. The bureau for the jury verdict are a way of expressing resentment at the border running through this island, with the six counties to the north and their Protestant majority still attached to Britain.

### Lynch's UN Statement

For years those emotions have been covered by official policy of restraint and pragmatism. Just last week, in the United Nations General Assembly, Lynch swore force on the border issue and praised the good intentions of the British and Northern Irish governments. More passion has been expressed over the border issue by New York Irishmen than by those in Dublin.

But sweet reason is going to be much more difficult to maintain in any Irish government now. Fianna Fail is split, the bounds are after Lynch and extremism in the pursuit of a united Ireland has fresh respectability.

All this comes at an already difficult time for Ireland. We have come to think of this country as an island of pastoral calm in a chaotic world, but economic and political institutions have in fact been under severe stress here.

All the banks in Ireland have been closed for five months by a tellers' strike: not a check cashed, not a deposit made. A settlement just reached should allow the banks to reopen in about two weeks, after getting their books in order, if a new argument about taxing the tellers' back wages does not upset everything again.

Inflation has been proceeding at a South American pace, beyond what the United States and other European countries are experiencing. When the electricians' union demanded a rise of 100 percent, fear set in. The government ordered a freeze on wages for the next 15 months. It is just now exploring how it can enforce that absolute doctrine.

Logically, then, Ireland ought to be falling apart. The external signs portray a shattered politics and a sick economy.

But somehow it is not like that. The bank strike, for example, has not produced the total dia-

logue that would be expected if, say, every bank in New York closed for five months. The Irish have got along by trading pieces of paper and trusting each other. One pub near here is said to have 100s in a drawer totaling \$120,000. Shopkeepers have obtained supplies of change weekly by approaching the local priest after Sunday collections.

The formal institutions of politics and economics seem to matter less to Ireland, especially Americans, in the newspapers, no one seems a bit less contented or kind—or Irish. The 72 pubs in Wexford, population 12,000, are still full on Saturday night.

There is a danger of unwitting colonialism on the part of visitors to Ireland, especially Americans. In praising the charm and gentle-

ness, we may overlook the terrible poverty that remains. This is still an underdeveloped country, which is less pleasant for the Irish than for tourists.

But there is something else than backwardness to the feeling that people will survive the economic and political disorder. It is the sense of community.

Ireland is a very small place, with a homogeneous population. People cannot help knowing and caring about each other, as the Irish Times said lately, "in a few green fields where everyone can look over the hedges." Our more developed, urban societies can never be Ireland again. But they can try to find new ways of fostering that sense of community that enables people under strain to survive.

## The Good Guys and the Bad Guys

By William V. Shannon

NEW YORK—The 1970 mid-term election has become a characteristic Nixon effort.

Mr. Nixon, an intense ideological partisan, undoubtedly would consider it one of the major accomplishments of his presidency—next to world peace—probably the most important—if he could make the Republicans once again the nation's majority party. With this purpose in mind, he has been recruiting candidates for next week's election for more than a year.

Since many of them are congressmen with seniority and safe seats, he incurred an implicit obligation to campaign for them and, if they lose, to reward them with patronage jobs. Behind the scenes, he has helped raise prodigious sums of money from businessmen for those House and Senate candidates.

Unlike his recent predecessors, Nixon works hard to reshape his party as well as to increase its strength. He wants to consolidate the conservative grip on the party and isolate its weakened progressive faction.

The President does not go quite as far as Sen. Goldwater, who once expressed a wish to saw off the Eastern Seaboard and let it float out to sea. But there is no longer any doubt that Vice-President Agnew was speaking for the White House when he read Sen. Goodell of New York out of the party.

Similarly, in Virginia, the White House has undercut Ray Garland, the liberal GOP candidate, in order to let Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., who is running for re-election as an independent.

There is already serious discussion in Republican circles that if the party wins the Senate, the White House intends to dump Sen. Scott of Pennsylvania, the mildly progressive minority leader, in favor of Rep. Robert Dole of Kansas, a hardball administration loyalist.

The principal obstacle in Nixon's

big political drive is his administration's own record, particularly the sharp rise in unemployment, the continued inflation and the failure to end the war in Vietnam. The war may be a more significant factor in this election than surly evidence suggests. Like a low-grade infection that weakens the patient, the dragging on of the war weakens the administration.

Every night in Vietnam soldiers go on patrol, and every night six or eight of them are killed and 50 or more grievously injured. They will go through life without a hand or a foot or an eye. Voters may well doubt whether the sacrifices of these dead and injured are really going to purchase a better Vietnam peace settlement in 1971 or 1972 than Nixon could have obtained in 1969.

### A Nixon Primer

The President's basic campaign speech is in the classic Nixon style. He believes in drastically simplifying the issues, almost to a child's level—the peace forces vs. the crime forces, drawing the line against violence, the good Silent Majority standing up for America against four-letter words. If the President's listeners think that law-and-order problems are simple, his speech encourages them in this mistaken belief.

In the climax of his set speech, Nixon actually suggests that his listeners can get rid of social unrest simply by voting against one party and for another. Vote against the Democrat, he says over and over again, who "has given encouragement to, has condoned lawlessness and violence and permissiveness."

There is a basic issue of accuracy in attacking one's political opponents in this fashion. Doesn't

## The Senate Race of Adlai 3d The Man From Illinois

By Joseph Kraft

CHICAGO—"Everything's coming together, everything's clicking," Adlai Stevenson 3d kept repeating the other night as he toured this city. And though he is a poor campaigner with a highly vulnerable record, there is something in what he says.

In his Senate bid against the Republican incumbent, Ralph Tyler Smith, Stevenson seems to have gained for him the suburban vote in politics. He has on his side the luck that pretentious people call the logic of events.

A nice case in point concerns the Cook County Democratic organization headed by Mayor Richard Daley. Theoretically an organization based on patronage distribution to ethnic interests should have little in common with a Harvard egg-head who has been sharply critical of police treatment of student demonstrators and Black Panthers.

But because of strains among various ethnic groups, the organization hasn't recently been what it used to be. This year it is feeling under a second growing-out-of tax breaks granted by the Cook County assessor, P.J. Cullerton. And a nice way to gloss over these problems is to emphasize a good guy at the top of the ticket—particularly if he is a well-known Mr. Clean named Adlai Stevenson.

### Word Gets Around

So the mayor has been going around town talking about this "sum of a great man." His words have gotten back to the ward leaders. When Stevenson visited the 13th Ward on Chicago's South Side the other night, 800 people had turned out.

They laughed hilariously as he dished out mild pabulum to Spiro Agnew and the local Republican millionaire, W. Clement Stone. They whooped and hollered when he attacked tax raises put into effect by the Republican governor, Richard Ogilvie.

For they had been given the message at the outset by the ward leader, Mike Madigan, Stevenson, Madigan pointed out, was no ordinary politician—no mere county assessor for instance. He was the "top of our ticket."

Another case in point concerns Senator Smith's formidable television advertising. The spots have emphasized the law and order issue. They have linked Stevenson with Jerry Rubin and the disorders he stirred during the Chicago convention. They have pointedly asked Stevenson why he once referred to the Chicago police as "storm troopers in blue."

Theoretically the message that Stevenson was soft on law and order was supposed to go over big with suburban whites. But you wouldn't have known it by week when Senator Smith visited a big insurance office in suburban Skokie, just north of Chicago. Hundreds of employees had come down to the cafeteria to take a fee. Senator Smith walked among them, relaxed and smiling, joking with the men, flirting mildly with the girls. The atmosphere was very friendly.

But repeatedly there were two questions and subtle afterthoughts, indicating a negative reaction to the TV spots. A girl asked Senator Smith how could he be for law and order against gun control. At the same time a young man to the insurance company questioned a senator suspiciously about a stand in favor of a volunteer army. Afterward he said: "I don't like the honest about doing away with the draft. And I also don't like his fair to Stevenson with Jerry Rubin. Stevenson probably does even know Jerry Rubin."

### Straw Poll's Findings

No doubt it would be wrong to base too much on these incidents. Still they jibe with the straw poll being conducted by the Chicago Sun Times. It shows Stevenson running very well in Cook County and better than normal for Democrats in the suburbs.

Overall, Stevenson is doing at least as well as he did in 1966 when he overcame a powerful Republican tide to win re-election as state treasurer.

Cynical experts are already explaining Stevenson's good showing as another victory for law and order. They cite a new emphasis on his role as a Marine tank commander in the Korean war; and on a bill he drafted to make transport of bombs a criminal offense in Illinois. But at the risk of seeming sentimental, my impression is that the Stevenson "luck" springs from something far bigger and softer than law and order—namely local pride.

Illinois is a state marked awareness of past achievement. There is here a keen sense being different from the East, being the Midwest par excellence—the land of Lincoln, as license plates proclaim. The political result is that a lot of voters never madly for Adlai still think his son deserves a chance to try out what could be another career for a man from Illinois.

## Letters

### Freedom and Fashion

So much thing talk about "women's liberation." Today, however, thinking about such different subjects as fashion and world problems, I suddenly thought of another significance which the "lib" movement could take on. Women are slaves to fashion.

Only five years ago, the styl short-skirts were launched. This winter women are practically forced to buy a new wardrobe. Couldn't the energy better spent? Certainly the men could. And this would be a for women to exert their freed-

CAROL DAIN  
Paris.

### Allende's Election

Since Chile was the largest capita beneficiary of Alliance Progress funds, the success Marxism is a bitter pill to swallow. It comes in the same month significant Communist gains in the Swedish elections. But if the Nixon administration can see the presence of a Marxist government in America's own backyard, it becomes an easier move to accept the principle of free election in South Vietnam and to abide the result, whatever the cost may be. And free elections, of course, allow Marxists the right to the stump as anyone's—which was not the case in 1960. The ultimate winner of this kind of courage is the cause of freedom, which nostalgically I like associate with America.

DAVID WINGATE PIKE  
Paris.

### A Good Word for Rot

The graffiti on the fountain the reclining old man on Babuino have been removed. Streets are clean, the traffic is down. Arriving from smoggy Los Angeles I salute you. Eternal City and your servants Rome is beautiful and clean! What happened?

DAVID SOKO  
Rome.

دستور



## Rome's Traffic Experiment:

'At times the only moving things were the traffic lights changing from red to green and back to red again.'

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP)—All is that led to Rome over the weekend ended in chaos. Traffic jams, automobile horns, and the sight of cars stuck in traffic were the latest traffic jams as a disaster.

Turned more main downtown thoroughfares into one-way streets, banned parking, created priority lanes for taxis and to speed up the transport.

Instead of going faster, buses were trapped in unexpected jams and slowed to a crawl.

The new traffic system took a stride, however, toward one of the more distant goals—disabling private motorists driving in the center of the city at all.

One independent daily newspaper wrote today: "Who is stranger of Rome? With doubt, it is improvisation." To real and thorough study made to determine the cause of traffic which the

new one-way streets, the new crossings and the new routes would have to absorb," the newspaper said.

Even the Italian news agency ANSA called the traffic reforms a failure.

Well-known streets such as the Via del Corso or the Via dei Tritoni were described as "bus traps," by enraged bus drivers running up to 70 minutes late.

Where the narrow reserved lanes of the public transport vehicles filtered into the heavy traffic of private cars in bottleneck streets.

At times, the only moving things were the traffic lights changing from red to green and back to red again.

Kilometer An Hour

In the historic center of the city, traffic moved at the rate of one kilometer (1,094 yards) an hour, while other districts of the city were practically deserted.

Helpless traffic police looked

on and listened to the deafening chorus of horns from hundreds of jammed cars.

Many taxi drivers complained they had lost their fares, while their clients and bus passengers left the stranded vehicles to go on foot.

Councilman Carlo Rosato, Rome's traffic commissioner, said: "What we are doing is to discourage private motorists. If necessary we will close the historic center to private cars."

According to United Press International, Mr. Rosato said that the traffic planners were not giving up with their new plan. However, they gave it only to Wednesday before resorting to the traffic cure devised by Julius Caesar 2,000 years ago.

The Roman chariot problem was so bad in 51 B.C. that Caesar banned all traffic during daylight hours. The streets in Rome haven't gotten much wider, since the traffic problem is even worse.

## Experts Seek Ways to Float Pacific Glory

Single Bulkhead Holds Oil Back From Sea

COWES, Isle of Wight, England, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Dutch salvage experts flew over the grounded oil tanker Pacific Glory today to study how they can refloat it and remove its 70,000 tons of crude oil.

One bulkhead separating the burned-out and flooded rear crew section from the crude oil held it back from the waves pounding the 42,000-ton tanker in gale-force winds.

Five crewmen were known to have died in explosions aboard the Liberian-registered Pacific Glory after it collided with another Liberian-flag tanker, the Allegro, Thursday night. Another eight crewmen are missing, believed drowned.

Royal Navy tugs swung the tanker 120 degrees today to bring its bow into the wind. But the stern of the vessel stayed firmly stuck on a sandbank off Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

Experts from the Dutch salvage firm of Schmidt and Co. expressed delight that the tanker had survived last night's heavy seas. They said they believed the chances of another oil-pollution disaster of the kind that occurred in 1967 had been lessened.

In 1967, the tanker Torrey Canyon went aground off the Scilly Isles and poured thousands of tons of crude oil into the Channel, blackening beaches for months afterwards.

So far, around 5,000 tons of crude oil and a lesser amount of fuel oil have escaped from the Pacific Glory. But most of the oil has been dispersed by detergent-spraying boats, and none has reached English southern coastal vacation resorts.

The government met today to hear a report from Peter Walker, Minister of Environment, on precautions being taken in case the tanker spills more oil.

Strike a Problem

Anti-pollution plans may be hampered by the current strike of local-authority cleansing departments. The men on strike normally would carry out cleaning work on the beaches.

A Royal Navy spokesman said the real key to the problem of saving the Pacific Glory and its cargo is the weather.

The current plan is to install pumps to remove water in the rear section of the ship. Once the ship has been refloated, another tanker would pump out most of the oil cargo. The Pacific Glory could then be towed to port for repairs.

But spokesmen said these plans depended on whether the tanker could survive the pounding it is taking from heavy seas and high winds in the English Channel.

Pollution Liability

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—The International Tanker Owners' Pollution Federation said the owners of Pacific Glory are members of the Tanker Owners' Voluntary Agreement concerning liability for oil pollution.

Parties to this agreement undertake to clean up any oil spillage or pay reasonable costs incurred by governments in doing so, subject to the lesser limit of \$100 per gross registered tonnage of the vessel (the Pacific Glory is 42,777 gross registered tons) or \$10 million.

About 60 percent of the world's tanker fleet now belongs to the voluntary agreement, which came into operation in October, 1969, after the Torrey Canyon disaster caused pollution damage to the French and British coastlines running into millions of dollars.

Edward Witkowski Dies; Led Polish Aid

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Edward S. Witkowski, 85, who mobilized American relief for the people of Poland in two world wars, died here Saturday.

Mr. Witkowski, who came to New York at 15, headed various Polish-American organizations. As a member of the Hoover Relief Mission to Poland, he collected and distributed food supplies and equipment. He served as president of the Federal Polish Foundation and other groups.



REWARD FOR AWARD—American pianist Garrick Ohlsson exchanging a hug for a kiss with a young fan who congratulated him for winning the Chopin piano contest in Warsaw Sunday. Mr. Ohlsson, 23, is the first American to win the international competition.

## W. German Opposition Party Decides to Shun Polish Talks

BONN, Oct. 26 (AP)—The opposition Christian Democratic party today declined an invitation to send a representative to Warsaw with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel for the upcoming Polish-German treaty talks.

Mr. Scheel leaves for Warsaw on Sunday for what is expected to be the final round of talks on a treaty normalizing relations between the two countries.

The Christian Democrats' decision came at a meeting of the leaders of its parliamentary delegation. The party said it did not have enough of a common view with the government on the conduct of the negotiations.

No Room for Maneuver

Rainer Barzel, the Christian Democrats' chief in parliament, told newsmen the government had already decided on its position and that this and the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty did not leave any room for maneuver.

## Strike Widens In London Area As Troops Clean Up

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Angry union leaders today struck back at the London district which called in troops over the weekend to clear rotting garbage amassed during the month-long garbage collectors' strike.

The union called out all manual workers for a lightning 24-hour stoppage, adding road sweepers and public lavatory attendants to the ranks of the garbage men and transport drivers already on strike.

Tower Hamlets council brought in troops Saturday to clear a mountain of rotting street-market refuse after sanitation inspectors declared the area along the Thames River a health hazard.

A National Union of Public Employees official, Ronald Keating, said the decision to step up the strike was made in retaliation for the council's use of the troops. More than 70,000 local authority workers are now affected by the countryside strike. They are pressing for a \$6.50-a-week raise on basic wages ranging from \$33 to \$42.

## French Post Offices Begin Slowdown

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Employees of the state-run post, telephone and telecommunications offices began a slowdown strike today that threatened to delay mail and domestic and international telephone calls and telegrams to and from Paris.

The communications workers were demanding a reduction of their work week to 40 hours, classification of some workers to higher grades and agreement by the government to hire more persons to handle increased work loads in some areas and not to fire telephone operators whose jobs have been eliminated by increased automation.

## Pompidou Entertains Prince Juan Carlos

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Prince Juan Carlos, heir apparent to the Spanish throne, and his wife, Princess Sophie of Greece, were guests of honor today at a luncheon given by President Georges Pompidou.

Two French ministers were among the high-level guests who greeted the prince, designated as successor to Generalissimo Francisco Franco as Spanish chief of state. They were Defense Minister Michel Debré and Post and Telecommunications Minister Robert Galley. The President of the Constitutional Council, Gaston Palewski, also was present. Among the Spanish guests was Foreign Minister Lopez Bravo.

## News Analysis IATA Ends Another Meeting, But Annoying Issue Remains

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP)—Early last week, dozens of high-ranking airline executives packed their bags, checked out from one of Honolulu's plush hotels, and headed home. Behind them lay one of the peculiar rituals of the airline industry: six weeks of protracted negotiations over international air fares.

Through the years, the bargaining sessions rarely attracted much attention outside airline executive offices. The talks are conducted in secret and, like most negotiations, they have tended to drag on endlessly, producing mounds of specialized trivia. Airlines might want to haggle over the details, but who else would bother to take the time?

This attitude of bewilderment and indifference is now beginning to lift, subjecting the finished air fare negotiations to unfamiliar scrutiny by economists, regulators and free-lance critics. The Honolulu conference is unlikely to check that trend; unfortunately for the airlines, the secluded talks failed to settle one annoying issue—a proposal from the Irish airline Aer Lingus for lower fares.

Legal Price-Fixing

For what happens at these periodic industry conclaves is undisputed, but legal, international price-fixing. Though different airlines may spar for customers in advertising wars, their fares are identical, a fact that many international travelers may not appreciate. There are some exceptions (such as the charter airlines or so-called "bargain" airlines, which are not members of the International Air Transport Association and are not bound by the results of the IATA conference, as are virtually all other scheduled airlines outside the Communist world).

In Honolulu, six weeks of discussion sufficed to produce unanimous agreement—required by IATA—on almost all new fares, which will become effective next April. To offset inflationary costs, the airlines raised the fares to Europe (and elsewhere) enough to yield a 5 to 7 percent increase in revenues. Between New York and London, for example, the first class round-trip fare will increase from the present \$75 to \$78; the peak (summer months) season economy fare will rise from \$310 to \$325; and a 17-to-29-day fare (a visit of not less than 17, but not more than 29) will rise from \$350 to \$362.

Enter the Irish, who good-naturedly accept these prices but insist on a unique addition, based on their impending acquisition of Boeing-747 jumbo jets in April.

Unlike most other airlines, which have used the 747's wide body to install more spacious seats (the 747 economy seat is 21.2 inches wide against 18 inches for the 707 economy seat), Aer Lingus plans to retain some old, narrower seats and have more of them. The result: lower fare proposals for passengers in the cramped seats of Aer Lingus would also offer some of the wider variety.

The Irish's current idea, it's understood, is to shave \$10 from every fare (one-way) between New York and London. That amounts

to \$20 per round trip, and, as one Aer Lingus official says, "if you have five children, it adds up."

In fact, Aer Lingus may have proposed even lower fares. According to one industry source, the Irish suggested a \$346 round-trip peak season excursion fare for 17-to-29-day trips—\$4 lower than the current price and \$36 less than the proposed.

LATA discussions are supposed to be strictly confidential, and Aer Lingus officials heatedly deny knowledge of these and other low figures.

So far, Aer Lingus's IATA colleagues have resolutely resisted any lower fares, apparently for fear of being undercut. "I think the basic opposition (from other airlines) stems from the fact they didn't think of it first, and they've got new seats," says an Aer Lingus spokesman.

Depending on who is talking, LATA may or may not be a necessity of international travel. Its supporters contend that it is essential to prevent chaotic rate wars, sustain regular and reliable service, and facilitate multi-national cooperation. Its critics claim that the LATA packages—governed by the rule of unanimous agreement—have historically resulted in high fares, set at levels to prop up the most inefficient carriers. If the Irish and their seating plans are denied, the critics will undoubtedly have a field day.

## Britain Seen Banning Vicuna Skins Imports

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Britain is imposing a ban on the import of vicuna wool and skins to help save the South American animal from extinction, trade sources reported today.

Peru, the main home of the llama-like animal whose silky wool supplies the luxury trade, has already imposed an export ban on vicuna products. The British step was decided after talks between the two countries.

Fewer than 10,000 of the animals are believed to survive.

## Portuguese Kill 26

LISBON, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Portuguese troops killed 26 guerrillas and seized armaments and ammunition in Portuguese Guinea during operations from Oct. 12 to 18, the Portuguese Lusitania News Agency said last night. It said 12 Portuguese soldiers were killed in the same period.

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## zechs Report Three Cases of Cholera

PRAGUE, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Czechoslovak government today reported three cases of cholera in the first time the current epidemic has reached deep in Central Europe. Previously, many were reported in Istanbul.

Czech cases have been identified in the families of two men, said the health ministry. The first case, a 45-year-old man, was reported in Bratislava, a city on the border with the Soviet Union which has just got over a cholera outbreak, and Hungary.

United Nations agency said no information on reports of cholera in the southern provinces of Macedonia.

Three cases have been reported from the commune of district of Trebisov, in east-slovakia, which also has a cholera outbreak. They occurred on Oct. 17, 18 and 21.

Czechoslovak authorities said that the population is being medically examined and that 20 persons checked were free of the disease.

Authorities have told WHO they do not consider it necessary to take emergency measures at border either for entry or exit statistics given to WHO.

Key show 474 cases with 48 deaths. A total of 1,160 suspects have been hospitalized, but the government said the outbreak is under control and now on a lull.

Because Deaths Reported

TRUTH, Oct. 26 (AP)—Two suspected cases of cholera, their fatal were unofficially reported from north Lebanon today.

newspaper Al-Nahar said cases occurred in the Bekaa on the Syria border. The cases close to Akkar Province, the same newspaper reported that nine cholera victims, including one death, had occurred since the government declaration free from the disease.

paper said one of the two was a Lebanese child and the other was a Syrian. The other was a guerrilla.

## India Begins Building on China

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Kenneth D. Kaunda today officially construction on the 1,060-mile Zambia-Tanzania Communist China's biggest prestige project on the continent.

speech, Mr. Kaunda said he had, for political reasons, "down the railway project" aimed at giving copper-mining an alternative outlet.

sea that does not pass white ruled South Africa. Chinese first moved into the project during a President Julius Nyerere visit to Peking in 1965.

is building it and financing an interest-free loan of \$10 million to be paid back over 10 years.

## Bids Slam, Tourney Lead

ATLANTA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Defendants in bidding a dazzling leap into the lead of the Bridge Championships.

Italians moved up to the fifth place in the 172 points, while Poland moved from sixth to second with an aggregate score of 120 points in the 12th round of play.

was third with 167 points, followed by Portugal 164. Switzerland led the past two rounds to fourth place and was followed by Austria.

## Italy Filibuster Kills Tax Plan; Cabinet Issues New Decree

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP)—A leftist filibuster defeated a decree today that represents the keystone of the government's economic program, but the cabinet promptly issued a new one.

The decision, by Premier Amintore Colombo's center-left government, meant that sharply increased taxes on gasoline and many luxury goods would take effect in two months, but remain in effect for another two months.

The government had decreed the tax increases Aug. 27 in its first major move since coming to power.

## Arms Deal Discussed by Nixon, Khan

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The impending sale of "relatively unsophisticated" weapons by the United States to Pakistan was one of the topics of President Nixon's discussion yesterday with Pakistani Prime Minister Yahya Khan.

The weapons, with a value of at least \$15 million, include armored personnel carriers, 16 104A Starfighter supersonic interceptors and seven B-57 Canberra bombers.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler characterized the weapons as "relatively unsophisticated" and said the details of the actual purchase are being worked out at lower echelons.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who did not attend a Saturday night dinner at the White House for the heads of state celebrating the 25th anniversary of the United Nations, spoke out again yesterday against the proposed sale.

"The people of India," Mrs. Gandhi said on a TV program, "feel very strongly on this subject, and I think they have cause to do so, because against whom can Pakistan use these war materials? It can only be against India. Therefore this does increase the threat to India."

Mrs. Gandhi in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, arrived here today on a short visit. She flew here from Geneva on her way home from the United Nations General Assembly.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (NYT)—India and Communist China seem to be making cautious gestures toward unfreezing their relations, and while there is no sign of the thaw that some optimists are describing, one or two icicles have melted.

The Indian and Chinese military units that confront each other across their barren Himalayan frontier have not been reduced in strength but there has been a general softening of anti-Indian propaganda on the Peking radio.

The Chinese Embassy here is giving more parties and the Indians are sending higher-level officials. The Indians have relaxed the heavy security around the sprawling 30-acre embassy compound—the biggest in New Delhi. The Indian police guards have stopped checking all the guests at the Chinese receptions and similar civilities are reported from Peking.

Trade Out Off

With Communist China having started to emerge from the diplomatic cocoon of its Cultural Revolution, the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi seems interest-

Aug. 6. The aim of the decree was to reduce consumer spending, aid debt-ridden social security agencies and make more funds available for industrial investment.

The key provision was a 25-lire (352 U.S. cents) per-liter increase in the cost of gasoline. A liter of regular gas now costs 152 lire (243 cents), while high test costs 162 lire (253 cents).

60-Day Deadline

A filibuster by pro-Chinese Communists and leftist Socialists prevented the measure from being approved in the Chamber of Deputies by midnight tonight, the end of the 60-day deadline required by the constitution for legislative approval of government decrees.

But before the deadline was reached, the cabinet approved a new decree with virtually all the original tax increases and other provisions intact.

Government officials believe that the new decree will have no trouble being approved by both houses of the parliament in the next two months.

They said that the defeat in the Chamber of Deputies—which it "never came up for a formal vote—was caused by technical rather than political reasons.

In what appeared to be a tactical error, the government had submitted the bill first to the Italian Senate, which was tied up at the time with a debate and vote on a bill to legalize divorce.

The Senate finally approved the tax decree, but took so long that a handful of extreme leftists in the chamber were able to block final approval with speeches that lasted up to six hours and with a flood of tiny amendments.

The Christian Democrat-Socialist government coalition remained united against the filibuster, preventing a collapse of the government.

Newspapers on Strike

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP)—Italy was without newspapers today as non-editorial personnel struck for 24 hours in a renewal of their opposition to plans by publishers to print newspapers only six days a week. Most Italian newspapers publish seven days a week.

Scattered other strikes hit the country. Unions called a 24-hour strike of all personnel of the nation's four main shipping lines. The shipping companies were Italia, Lloyd Triestino, Adriatica and Tirrenia. The unions were demanding quick renewal of work contracts.

Communist and non-Communist unions in Tuscany called a one-day strike of metal workers demanding better working conditions in factories.

Railway sleeping car personnel in the Milan area began a 24-hour strike for higher wages.

## New Delhi Embassy Contacts Increase

## India, Peking Appear to Seek Accord

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (NYT)—India and Communist China seem to be making cautious gestures toward unfreezing their relations, and while there is no sign of the thaw that some optimists are describing, one or two icicles have melted.

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Trade Out Off

With Communist China having started to emerge from the diplomatic cocoon of its Cultural Revolution, the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi seems interest-

ed in improving the climate that has prevailed between Asia's two biggest nations since their brief border war in 1962.

They did not break relations then, but cut off all trade and lowered their diplomatic missions to the level of chargé d'affaires. Until this year, contacts were almost nonexistent.

Western diplomats see several reasons for India's change in attitude. One is that China is a huge and powerful neighbor certain to become more powerful as the United States pulls out of Asia, and thus knows that, by improving relations with China, India might take the edge off Peking's growing friendship with the Pakistanis, whom the Chinese have been supplying with an increasing amount of arms.

No one here believes there can ever be a return to the atmosphere of the middle '60s when Indians chanted "Indians and Chinese are brothers."

China's moves are less public, but knowledgeable China-watchers feel that Peking might want to neutralize India's friendship with, and military dependence on, the

Soviet Union, somewhat as the Indians would like to keep the Chinese and Pakistanis apart.

Wants Rapprochement

Already, there are reports that Pakistanis are trying to dissuade the Chinese, and that the Russians are trying to plant doubts about the Chinese with the Indians.

Though the Indian government wants some kind of a rapprochement with Peking, it does not want to appear eager—recognizing the political risk of seeming to court a country regarded by the Indian public as a traitorous invader.

The Indian Foreign Ministry has been embarrassed by appearing over-eager. At a May Day reception in Peking, Chairman Mao Tse-tung smiled at the Indian chargé, B.C. Mishra, and asked him to convey his good wishes to Prime Minister Gandhi and President V. V. Giri.

Mao's smile caused an inordinate flurry in the press and at the Foreign Ministry here, and Mr. Mishra was immediately summoned home to evaluate its meaning. He reported that Mao had conveyed similar greetings to others at the reception, including a Russian general, and there was chagrin.

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BUSINESS

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Page 7

Anaconda Ore Rights in Peru May Be Split

Government, Japanese H.J. Maidenberg Peru (NYT).—Anaconda...

a plan being worked up to here, Anaconda would...

plan, according to sources the continuing negotia-

Dominant Firms in this industry are American...

ida has had its Cerro...

Anaconda Warning DON, Oct. 26 (AP).—C. Jay...

arkinson told a meeting of...

Gold Price Jumps Upward

DON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Price of gold jumped 70...

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Cocoa Killed Bank, But Who Won?

The following is the first of two articles by Louis B. Fleming on the failure of United California Bank's 58-percent-owned subsidiary in Basel.

By Louis B. Fleming BASEL.—There was one big loser in the collapse...

When the investigation began in September it looked like a classic case of mismanagement...

Charges of falsification of bank records will almost certainly be filed against bank officers...

And the evidence suggests that the plunge into cocoa was no accident. It was carefully planned...

Indiana Standard 9-Month Net Off

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Standard Oil Co. of Indiana reported today a 65 percent slide...

Exact third-quarter figures were unavailable, but, based on preliminary...

Indiana Standard chairman John E. Swearingen said operations were at record levels in the 1970 nine months...

Boeing SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Boeing Co., the troubled U.S. aerospace giant, reported...

The firm said revenue in the quarter was up a whopping 64 percent.

The third-quarter results cut the slip in nine-month earnings back to 5.7 percent while revenue jumped 30 percent.

Boeing Co. said the projected "near term" market for the 747 has been reduced and it is expected that fourth quarter earnings will be "at a low level."

Third Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 912.2 952.3 Profits (millions) 4.40 -3.99 Per Share .030 -

Nine Months Revenue (millions) 2,707.5 2,886.3 Profits (millions) 17.36 18.41 Per Share .080 0.85

Third Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 140.06 131.64 Profits (millions) 2.95 4.26 Per Share .054 0.80

Nine Months Revenue (millions) 428.61 477.78 Profits (millions) 4.81 5.37 Per Share .136 1.62

Third Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 80.4 72.3 Profits (millions) 3.03 2.47 Per Share .066 0.37

Nine Months Revenue (millions) 232.7 223.9 Profits (millions) 5.33 8.49 Per Share .079 1.30

Third Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 80.4 72.3 Profits (millions) 3.03 2.47 Per Share .066 0.37

Nine Months Revenue (millions) 232.7 223.9 Profits (millions) 5.33 8.49 Per Share .079 1.30

Tool Orders In U.S. Jump 43.5% in Sept.

But Industry Remains 'At Recession Level'

By Robert Walker NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—New orders for U.S. machine tools...

The orders are a closely watched indicator of the spending intentions of industry. Many surveys have indicated that spending for machine tools and other manufacturing equipment is headed for a decline...

In Washington yesterday, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported that new orders in September were \$67 million, up from \$46.7 million in August. However, the total in the latest month was down 39.9 percent from the September, 1969, level.

Last month's orders from foreign customers were at the lowest level of the year, \$9.9 million and down from \$12.9 million in August.

Domestic orders totaled \$57.1 million, a sharp advance from \$32.3 million the month before.

In the first nine months of 1970, orders were \$728.2 million, barely half the total in the first three quarters of 1969, when they came to nearly \$1.4 billion.

French Refuse U.K. Transition Suggestions

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (AP).—French Foreign Minister Robert Schumann today sharply opposed the British plan for entering the European Common Market in two stages...

He spoke on the eve of a formal negotiating session with Common Market candidates. Britain wants a three-year transition period for industry and six years for agriculture.

The six agreed today on a common budget for 1971 of \$3.8 billion—93 percent of it for farm programs.

Gold, Silver Stocks Glitter on Wall Street

By Vartan G. Vartan NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Gold and silver stocks glittered as the brightest issues on Wall Street today. Selected tobacco and oil stocks also gleamed with gains.

But generally it was another day of downward-drifting prices on the New York Stock Exchange. There was no gold-rush fervor either in the volume total, as turnover of the Big Board limped along at 9.2 million shares.

After displaying token gains in the first 80 minutes of trading, the Dow Jones industrial average slid gently lower to finish at 766.43 with a decline of 2.95. This indicator is hovering just above where it was two months ago.

The General Motors strike, entering its seventh week, continued as a prime depressant. Shares of the nation's biggest manufacturing concern felt the pressure first-hand, falling 1 1/8 to 70 7/8 as a big loser among the blue chips.

Four leading gold stocks posted their highest prices of 1970, reflecting developments in London, where the free-market price climbed to its loftiest level in more than a year.

Registering 1970 highs on the Big Board were: Dome Mines, up 3 1/2 to 87 1/2; Campbell Red Lake, up 2 1/2 to 33 1/2; Homestake, up 1 3/8 to 27 3/4; and American-South African, up 1 3/4 to 49 1/4.

In a market that remained sensitive to earnings and dividend news, Campbell Red Lake made its brisk advance despite reporting substantially lower net income for the latest 9 months.

Observers said that the rise in silver issues might have gotten some impetus from the golds, but that mainly the silvers appeared to reflect an increase in the commodity futures market.

Oil issues provided the only two gainers on the active list. Ashland Oil rose 2 5/8 to 25 3/4, while Natomas added 3 4 to 51. An Ashland subsidiary is associated with a group headed by Citicorp—up 2 to 45 7/8—that reported a show of oil in a well being drilled in the Java Sea.

Natomas, which traded as high as 53 3/4, also gained after reporting the testing of an oil well offshore Indonesia.

Westinghouse was up 3 8 to 63 1/2. The company announced revised terms for its acquisition of Longines-Wittnauer, which was up 1 1/2 to 26 1/2 on the Amex.

Most Amex stocks finished lower. The index slipped 3 to 23.08. Franklin Mint, recently reporting improved earnings, was up 2 5/8 to 41 5/8 and Franklin Oil Royalties tacked on 1 3/8 to 11 1/2.

U.S. Trade Surplus Shrinks For Third Straight Month

By Frank C. Porter WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—Imports declined less than exports and the U.S. merchandise trade surplus shrank for the third straight month in September, the Commerce Department announced today.

The decline was moderate, however, and prospects remained hopeful for a 1970 surplus of more than \$3 billion, the highest by far in three years.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, exports were down 1.9 percent from August to \$3.54 billion while imports slipped 0.7 percent from August's record total to \$3.33 billion.

This left an export surplus of \$194 million compared to \$237 million in August, \$441 million in July and \$466 million in June.

For the first nine months, the surplus reached \$2.469 billion, a big increase over the \$751 million recorded for the same period last year. Should it reach \$3 billion this year as expected, it will mark a strong rebound from the anemic \$837 million for 1968 and \$1.3 billion for 1969.

The figures have been cited by liberal trade advocates as evidence that the U.S. export position is strengthening and protection for domestic manufacturers contained in the foreign trade bill now awaiting House action is not needed.

Advocates of the bill point to the declining export surplus of the past three months as evidence that such protection is needed.

This was the 20th consecutive month in which the nation's exports exceeded the value of its imports, but the surplus was the lowest since March's \$165.4 million.

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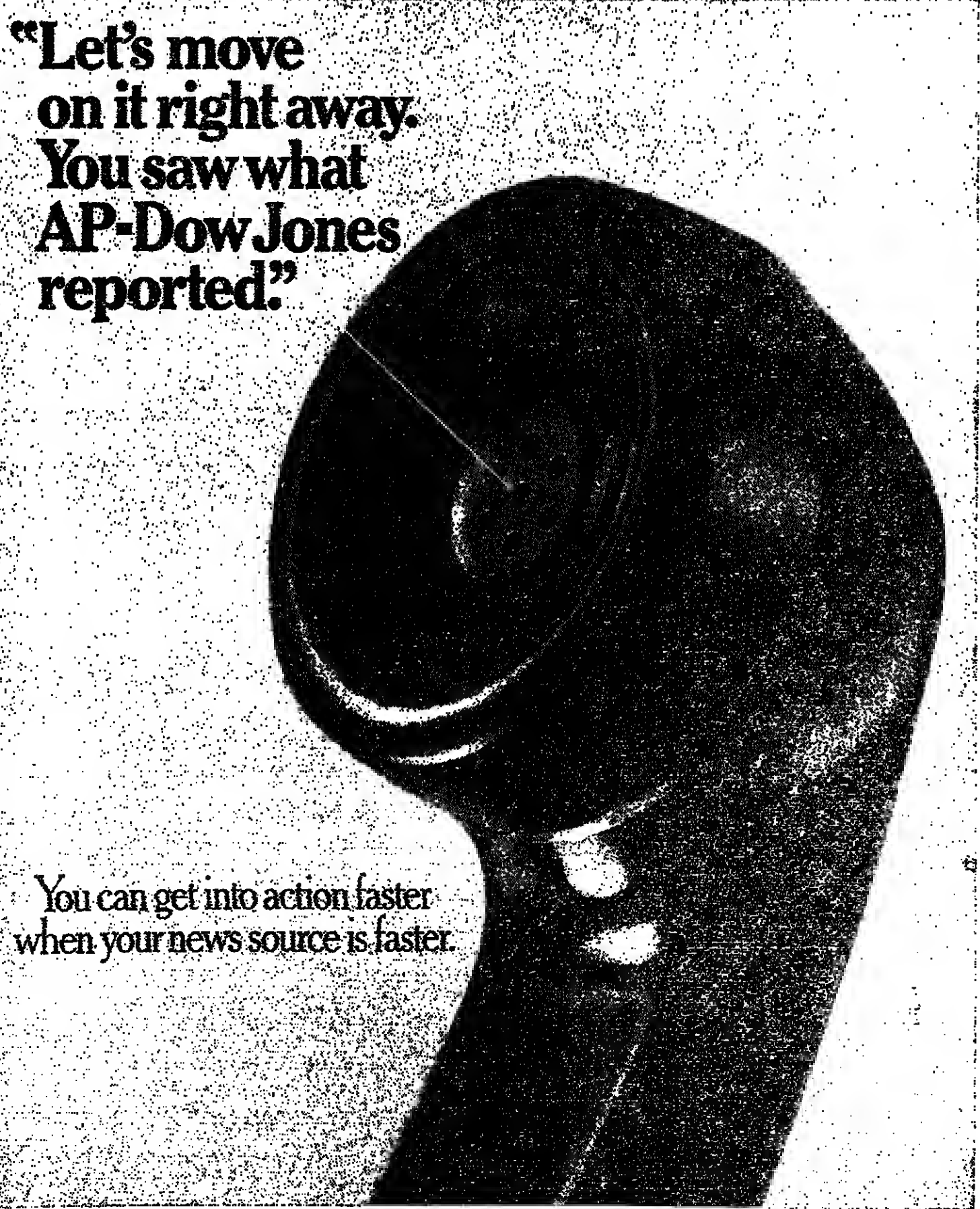
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**\$81,550,000**



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-- 1970 -- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$	Sis. 100% First, High Low Last, Chg	Net First, High Low Last, Chg	-- 1970 -- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$	Sis. 100% First, High Low Last, Chg	Net First, High Low Last, Chg	-- 1970 -- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$	Sis. 100% First, High Low Last, Chg	Net First, High Low Last, Chg
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PEANUTS



R.C.



L.IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



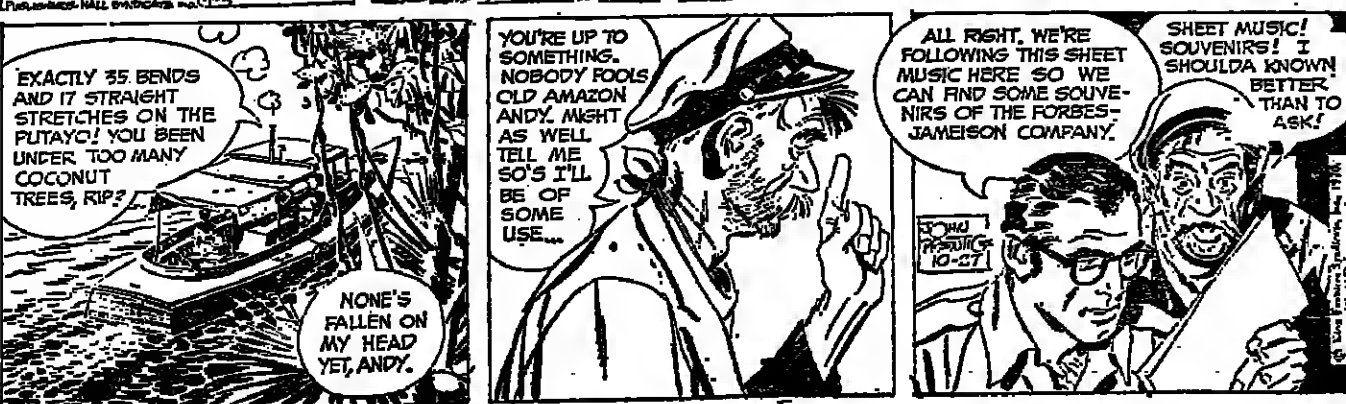
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Several varieties of transfer bids, designed to place the trump length in the dummy so that the opening lead will come up to ten-ace positions in the closed hand, are in use in tournament play in this country.

Some European experts go even further. In the Monaco System, devised by the French expert, Pierre Ghestem, even such normal bids as two diamonds in response to one no-trump are transfers, promising the next higher suit and making the opener the declarer whenever possible.

Partnerships can sometimes achieve a transfer effect by the logic of the situation, without any artificial conventions being involved.

In the diagrammed example, North's opening of three no-trump was the "gambling" variety, promising a long solid minor suit and not much else.

Few leading players nowadays use the traditional three no-trump bid showing an enormous balanced holding, for when such hands occur they can better be bid by starting with a strong artificial two-club bid.

Options vary about the degree of outside strength that a player is likely to have for a gambling three no-trump. Some play that two side-suits should be stopped, and some that no stoppers are required at all. In this case, North-South, had agreed that the three no-trump bidder should have an outside king.

With this information at her disposal, South was able to make a spectacular bid: six diamonds. She could visualize that the only loser would be the first spade trick. If her partner produced the club king, the slam would be a near certainty. If he held the spade king, there would be a fine chance of developing the heart suit.

West led the spade ace, which was the only lead that could prevent South from making all 13 tricks. A spade was continued, for want of anything better, and after winning with the king in dummy, South held her breath while drawing trumps.

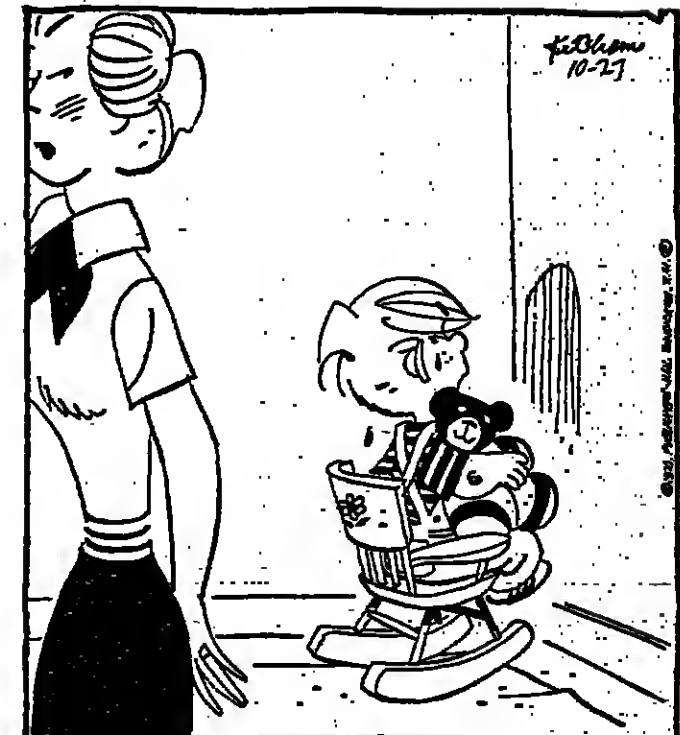
The 3-2 division made her happy, and she played hearts. The rest of the third round of hearts established the suit, making the club finesse unnecessary. The slam was made, which was a triumph for the incidental transfer bid.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ K5		♠ J9643	
♥ Q105		♥ 4	
♦ AKQ9862		♦ 105	
♣ 62		♣ J9874	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ A10872		♠ Q	
♥ Q105		♥ AK98632	
♦ J74		♦ 3	
♣ K5		♣ AQ103	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: North 3 NT, South 6♦, Pass, Pass.

Solution to Previous Puzzle	
AMBLE LARR LUMPS	STILLAS LIESE MOLO
HEADSTREAM BLIER	BNC AHEAD CARAT
MAVE MARLETS	CAH AHEAD
SPENT ERIS HER	CAH AHEAD
ODD EDDIE ELEM	HOOTERS ADAR
RELAY FOURS IDE	REAR HORSEHEAD
MEMO AUME TACNA	EVEN STIES STEIN

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ANYHOW, I'M ROOFED OUT AFTER A HARD DAY SO I DON'T MIND SITTING DOWN FOR A WHILE!"

JUMBLE - That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HORAB

UNYTT

PLARIL

ROQUIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: CARGO EMPTY AVENUE MYSTIC.

Answer: What they said about the pretty lady cabdriver - YOU "AUTO METER"

BOOKS

HOPE AGAINST HOPE

A Memoir

By Nadezhda Mandelstam. Translated from the Russian by Max Hayward. With an introduction by Clarence Brown. Illustrated. 431 pp. Atheneum. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is nearly impossible for a non-Russian-speaking audience to understand the true artistic stature of the poet Osip Mandelstam (1891-1938). Certainly, his credentials are excellent. He and Anna Akhmatova were the leading practitioners of the so-called Acmeist school, those admirable members of the poets' guild (founded in 1912 at the height of the "Silver Age" of Russian literature), who devoted themselves to the perfection and clarification of poetic language. His fame had spread throughout Russia by the time he reached his 30s. Today his small body of work is as vital as ever, even without the benefit of publication. Perhaps most impressive of all is that he was arrested during the Stalinist terror—ostensibly for writing verse uncomplimentary to the leader ("His cockroach whiskers leer, and his boot tops gleam. And every killing is a treat. For the broad-chested Oseta.")

Nadezhda Mandelstam (whose given name means "hope" in Russian, hence the title) has survived all this and decided at last to record what she has witnessed, whatever the consequences. In a tough old woman's tongue, spare, matter-of-fact, unadorned by figures of speech, she rambles back and forth through the past and brings an age to life. She remembers most searingly her husband's two arrests: the first in 1935, followed by three years of exile; the second in 1937, shortly after their return to Moscow, followed by detention and death. Two memoirs stand like twin mountain peaks in her narrative. Everything else she writes about—her life with M. (as she refers to him), his writing habits, his tastes, their many literary friends, her comments on Russian history, her shared social observations, her final optimism—cries these two peaks.

Her mood is never harsh or bitter, but always infused by irony, resignation, and her complete lack of self-pity. At one point she expresses the hope that the daughter of the man who successfully schemed to steal the Mandelstams' Moscow apartment will read her pages—but that is her closest approach to vindictiveness.

Yet the unrepentant horror of what she and her husband experienced comes through and it is all the more pronounced by her refusal to overplay it, or even to play it. It will, of course, be argued by many that the hallmark of this memoir, the reason for reading it, is the cold light it sheds on Russia under Stalin. And on the incidents manifesting that horror—the famous telephone call from Stalin to Pasternak, assuring the writer that all would be well with Mandelstam, the cruel interrogations in Lubianka prison, the psychotic disorders experienced by almost every one who survived them, the corruption of ethics, and the details of Mandelstam's death.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on 125 stores in 46 communities of the United States. The figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive years.

Week

Week

FICTION

- 1 Love Story, Seal
- 2 The Grizzly Cave
- 3 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 4 Great Lion of God, Caldwell
- 5 The Grizzly Cave
- 6 The Grizzly Cave
- 7 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 8 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 9 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 10 The Secret Woman, Holt

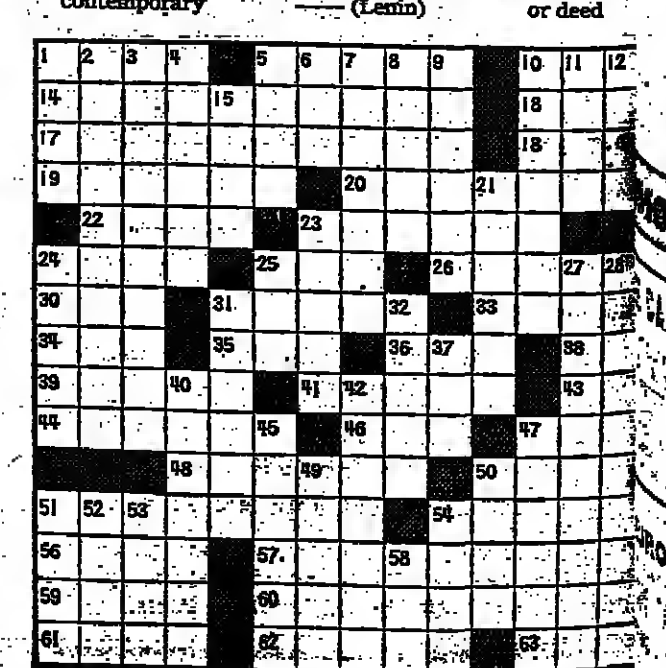
GENERAL

- 1 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 2 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 3 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 4 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 5 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 6 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 7 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 8 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 9 The Secret Woman, Holt
- 10 The Secret Woman, Holt

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- |                                  |                   |                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| ACROSS                           |                   | 44 Early ascetic | 11 Boodle |
| 1 Book reviewer of a sort. Abbr. | 45 Swaboda        | 12 Hillside she  |           |
| 5 Boatmen's river                | 46 Ex machina     | 13 Certain vot   |           |
| 10 Bator's partner               | 47 Quinmat and    | 14 With 53 De    |           |
| 14 Specialty of                  | 48 sockeye        | 21 Most paltry   |           |
| Brooklyn, Mass.                  | 50 Trite stuff    | 23 Burma and     |           |
| 17 Timber wolf                   | 51 Journalist's   | others           |           |
| 18 Ages ago                      | 52 Diet's cousin  | 24 Intrinsically |           |
| 19 Burr or brogue                | 53 Words of       | 25 Held the re   |           |
| 20 — personae                    | 54 Understanding  | 27 Posse's pre   |           |
| 22 Sewing and                    | 55 Boardwalk      | 28 Unexpected    |           |
| others                           | 56 out of it      | 29 Hogs' hous    |           |
| 23 The Joys of                   | 57 Price fixers   | 31 Hungarian     |           |
| "Yiddish" author                 | 58 That girl's    | playwright       |           |
| 24 Theodore White                | 59 Ebbs Field     | 32 Lawgiver      |           |
| subl.                            | 60 Suez Canal     | 33 Sound of tr   |           |
| 25 Kind of bridge                | 61 Existence, in  | 40 Suez Canal    |           |
| 26 Undermines                    | philosophy        | 42 Do public     |           |
| 30 Poetic                        | DOWN              | relations w      |           |
| contraction                      | 1 Movie canoe     | 45 Juliet, for   |           |
| 31 Wherewithal                   | 2 Harness parts   | 47 Give          |           |
| 32 Preceding                     | 3 Doorkeepers, in | 49 Wayne Lyn     |           |
| 34 Oil-well                      | France            | 50 Meal for G    |           |
| equipment                        | 4 Beliefs         | 51 Birthplace    |           |
| 35 Without a mate                | 5 Very spacious   | 52 Old slave     |           |
| 36 G.I.'s garb                   | 6 Endorsements    | 53 See 15 Dov    |           |
| 37 Technical study               | 7 Sprawl          | 54 Dotted wit    |           |
| Abbr.                            | 8 Growls          | stars, in be     |           |
| 39 N.Y. Jet runner               | 9 Consanguineous  | 55 Gaelic        |           |
| 41 Bowler's despair              | 10 Vladimir Ryich | 58 Prefix for c  |           |
| 43 Longfellow's                  | (Lem)             | or deed          |           |
| contemporary                     |                   |                  |           |





## 3½ Years Later

## And in This Corner...

By Dave Anderson

ANTLA, Oct. 26 (NYT).—An exile of 3 1/2 years, Muhammad Ali, sports' most colorful showman, returns tonight against Jerry Quarry, the world's invisible heavyweight.

Quarry have each avoided this issue, but the bout is scheduled for 15 rounds, the championship distance. The emergence of Joe Frazier as the recognized titleholder of the boxing public has led to his exclusion from his lead draft-reef conviction, also known as Cassius Clay, still considers himself the champion of the title that he won in 1964.

One day they take my title in, where I won it, he was then I'd say the next man champion. But not until.

After 3 1/2 years, Ali's re-

vention of his skills is the X factor. In compiling an unbeaten record of 22 victories, with 20 knockouts, he displayed unprecedented agility and punching speed for a heavyweight. But with the reverse psychology, he has blunted the layoff's has tarnished his spectacular skills.

Stronger Man  
"I'm stronger now than I'm older," he contends. "I don't have to move so much. I can wear him down with man-to-man strength before I take him."

To long-time students of Ali, that statement is translated to mean that he has established an excuse if his agility vanishes. In his work-out, the only obvious evidence of his layoff is a thin roll of fat across his midsection. In repose, he squeezes it and growls, annoyed at its persistence in remaining.

But the 35-year-old Ali, at 213 1/2 pounds to the 25-year-old Quarry's 197 1/2, also is typically defiant.

"My timing's supposed to be off," Ali says, "and my legs are supposed to give out. But we'll see after the fight. I strive on pressure."

## The Former Champion, Muhammad (Clay) Ali

ATLANTA, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Jerry Quarry's mother was introduced to Muhammad Ali several days ago, and as the middle-aged, henna-haired woman smiled tentatively up through the es of the training ring, Ali boomed: "You can't be Jerry's ma, you too young to be a grandmother. I don't believe it."

She was led away, quivering slightly, a brand new Ali fan as her daughter-in-law, who was told several weeks ago: "My son is my son. You are pretty. Don't know how Jerry's a train and stay away from you."

The Quarrys, a large California clan of pretty women with candy hairdos and sturdy, good-looking men with leather coats and greased pompadours, tend to regard Ali's charm flattery and his celebrity as a pool of bright light they had a fortunate enough to share, however briefly. The Quarrys do not seem to attend Ali's workouts in a shabby gym, where he is merely a character inserted for conflict development in a story with only one possible hero, and only one possible ending.

As a black cat driver down into a discussion comparing Ali's boxing style to yesterday's "Oh, man, you can't be serious. How can you conceive him losing? Can you really believe him losing? You think he came all this way for three as to lose? Be serious."

Being serious, it does seem inconceivable for Ali to lose his fight since March 32, 1967, when he knocked out Zora Folley the seventh round in New York. First, there is no good reason believe that time has significantly blunted his talents. Second, why does not have the skill to beat him. And third, destiny is always served, and destiny demands a Frazier-Ali match with an all-time purse.

Can Take a Punch  
His greatest ability has always been his speed, and even if that is diminished, he is probably fast enough to make mistakes and quarry and recover. He still leans away from punches, lead of bobbing and weaving. He claims that the leaner never is sight of his opponent, while the bobber has his head down. He proved against George Chuvalo, he can take a heavy punch. I three years older and stronger, he can probably take anything try can land, as long as it doesn't land solidly on the jaw.

In a rather sad little speech yesterday, Quarry said that after "diamond" fight against Jimmy Ellis, in which he tried to outbox and failed, he "had to prove I was a man in the ring. I had to show those people who called me a dog. And he tried to outbox a slugger, Joe Frazier, and failed. It is hard to be a fighter in a fighter who admits to his own lack of confidence. "has to prove I shouldn't be classified as a loser."

Quarry is no "dog," a coward who panics and folds up after a punch. But he may be what oldtimers would call a "game ter," a fighter who takes his punishment, who keeps his feet bleeds after some hard punches, but loses his competitive Quarry has never won any of his truly important fights, and of course, has never lost at all.

Quarry is a counter-puncher, a quick handed reactor who is at his best when he must chase after an opponent and be a eful aggressor. Ali, with his longer reach, should jab Quarry. "I don't care what he says," said Quarry, "he can't stop from hitting him sometime."

"Will I, Skill 24  
Ous D'Amato, boxing's technical philosopher ("the great Gus," Ali), manager of the "late Floyd Patterson," has always claimed that "will" is more important than "skill" in a fight. Along with other observers here, D'Amato must admit Ali's will, fueled by controversy, oppression, the hopes and us of many ("he exemplifies some of the best things in our ury," said the actor James Whitmore, a gym visitor yesterday, is a dignified, strong, self-convicted human being") and the poet of Frazier for all the marbles, has to be more powerful Quarry's will.

The only basis for predicting a Quarry victory is in the cyclical ry of history. All keeps marveling that the opening of the "The Great White Hope" should be coincidental with his n. The film is an adaptation of a play based on Jack Johnson's n after an exile from the ring in the early part of the 20th y. Johnson lost his title in the fight some historians are feed he dumped in return for an end to his persecution.

Quarry contends that the longer the fight lasts, the more Ali will be confronted by physical and mental pressure.

"As the fight goes on," Quarry says, "his physical problems will increase. I don't care what he says. And mentally, he'll be wondering, 'Can I take a chance this round, and I going to have enough left in the next round?' By comparison, I'm prepared to fight the fight of my life in order to beat him."

To Pressure Ali  
Quarry, with losses to Frazier and Jimmy Ellis in title bouts, intends to pressure Ali with aggressiveness.

"I'm not going to knock him out early," Quarry said, "but by contrast, he won't do that to me either. I can take him out with one punch if I hit him on the chin. Or if I can hurt him, I'll follow up."

Because boxing matches are a rarity in Atlanta, the officials have been imported for the occasion.

The referee is Tony Perez, who handled the Frazier-Ellis title bout in New York earlier this year. The judges are Billy Graham, a weathered boxing challenger two decades ago but inexperienced as an official, and Lew Pakin, the editor of Boxing Illustrated magazine.

New York Scoring

The bout will be scored on New York's round-by-round system. The three knockouts have been waived, but the mandatory eight-round will be in effect.

More than 200 closed-circuit TV locations, including 20 in the New York area, will show the bout in the United States and Canada. Satellite will beam it live to Australia, Thailand, Korea, Japan, Puerto Rico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

The live gate at the 5,000-seat municipal auditorium has been



THE WEIGHT IS OVER—Muhammad Ali looks at scale as it registers 213 1/2, the second highest in his boxing career, during yesterday's weigh-in. His opponent, Jerry Quarry, hit 197 1/2. Ali was speechless throughout the short weigh-in ceremony at an Atlanta hotel.

scaled to produce \$250,000 for a \$150,000 against 22 1/2 percent. Depending on the success of the closed-circuit TV, the financial projections for the gladiators have been set at a potential of \$1 million for Ali, \$500,000 for Quarry.

## Ickx Wins Mexican Prix, 2d in Standings

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Jackie Ickx of Belgium led all the way to win the Mexican Grand Prix yesterday, the last of the Formula One circuit this year, to finish second in the world driving championship.

Jochem Rindt of Austria had accumulated 45 points before he was killed at Monza, Italy, last month and is the first posthumous champion.

Ickx's victory at the Ricardo Rodriguez Autodrome in Mexico City gave him 40 points.

Ickx won his second race of the day when he leaped out of his car after crossing the finish line and dashed into the pit area to beat a mob of about 5,000 people who had gathered to see the race ended.

Crowd control was a problem throughout the day. The start of the Formula One race was delayed for 90 minutes while police tried to clear about 30,000 of the record 110,000 crowd from the grass area next to the track.

The Ferrari had a clean sweep of the race when Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland came in second, about 16 seconds behind Ickx.

Third was Denis Hulme of New Zealand in a McLaren-Ford, who won the Mexican event last year, and fourth was his countryman Chris Amon, in an STP-March-Ford.

In fifth place was Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France in a Matra-

Simca while Mexican Pedro Rodriguez finished sixth in a BRM. They were the only six drivers who were not lapped by Ickx.

Ten drivers who had finished the race but the mob on the track made the customary last laps impossible for those who were more than a lap behind.

The chief casualty of the lack of crowd control was Scotland's Jackie Stewart, a pre-race favorite.

Stewart, during the one and a half hour delay before the race, was the leader of a rebellion by drivers who claimed the track was too dangerous.

Stewart started off in the number two position and held it for 13 laps. On the 14th lap he made a pit stop to have his steering wheel tightened, but he was back in the race quickly, one lap behind Ickx and gaining distance.

But on the 34th lap Stewart hit what he said was a "large black Arabian dog."

"I had to slow down," Stewart said. "I didn't slow down when I hit that dog. I would have killed a minimum of 400 people who had no right to be there."

Stewart said he was still convinced that the race should not have been held. He was so disgusted after dropping out with the front end of his car damaged by the dog that he went straight to his dressing room and didn't watch the rest of the race.

Ickx, interviewed behind the iron

## Cavaliers Lose 7th Straight

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (AP).—Wilt Chamberlain's 24 points and 25 rebounds led Los Angeles to a 123-96 victory over Cleveland last night.

The Lakers extended the Cavaliers' season-opening losing streak to seven.

The Lakers, now 3-3, roared to a 19-0 lead. With Chamberlain scoring, they held a 32-14 lead after the first quarter. They expanded it to 61-39 in the second quarter on the shooting of Jerry West and held a 64-49 halftime advantage over the Cavaliers.

Bucks 124, Supersonics 107  
Low Alcindore scored 37 points to lead Milwaukee to a 126-107 victory over Seattle, who must go without center, Bob Rule this season. Rule tore an Achilles tendon Friday night against Portland. He had been averaging 32.9 points per game this season.

Suns 117, Chargers 88

Faced by the trio of Clem Ha-

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	4	2	.667	0
Philadelphia	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Boston	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Buffalo	2	4	.333	2 1/2

Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	4	2	.667	0
Atlanta	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Cincinnati	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Cleveland	2	4	.333	2 1/2

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	1	6	.143	0
Milwaukee	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Chicago	3	3	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1 1/2

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	3	.500	0
Portland	3	3	.500	0
San Francisco	3	3	.500	0
Los Angeles	3	3	.500	0

San Diego	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1/2
Los Angeles	3	3	.500	1/2
Portland	2	4	.333	1 1/2

kins, Paul Silas and Dick Van Arsdale. Phoenix pulled away in the fourth quarter to defeat San Diego, 117-98.

Bulls 131, Trail Blazers 116  
Bob Love scored 30 points as the Chicago Bulls dominated the expansion Portland Trail Blazers, 131-116.

Still Triumphs in Kaiser Golf

NAPA, Calif., Oct. 26 (AP).—Ken Skill snapped a season-long slump to win the \$150,000 Kaiser International golf tournament yesterday. Skill, a 36-year-old bachelor, had to defeat Lee Trevino and Bert Yanney on the first extra hole of a sudden-death playoff.

NHL Standings

East Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	5	2	1	11	20	10
Montreal	5	2	1	11	22	14
Boston	5	0	1	11	23	15
Vancouver	2	3	3	6	21	31
Buffalo	2	3	1	5	10	23
Detroit	2	3	1	5	22	27
Toronto	2	3	0	4	18	22

West Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	0	1	2	2	13	37
St. Louis	4	2	3	9	29	19
Philadelphia	4	2	1	9	20	18
Los Angeles	4	1	0	8	21	13
Minnesota	3	3	0	6	12	33
Pittsburgh	1	3	2	5	10	18
California	0	6	2	2	12	30

Sunday's Results

Vancouver 1, Pittsburgh 1 (Malt; Hec-10).

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3 (Greene, Espinoza, Buege, McKenna; Nole, Clarke, Le-Croix).

Montreal 2, Detroit 3 (P. Mahorovich, Comoy; 2, Howe, P. Mahorovich, Bergman).

California 2, New York 3 (Greeneau, Kampaner; 1, Brown, Bateles).

Chicago 4, Buffalo 0 (Mikita, Nestoruk; 1, Fieder, Stajkowski).

ABA Results

Sunday's Results

New York 110, Pittsburgh 98 (Dove 30, Thompson 19; Cawins 25, Lewis 14, Thompson 14).

Denver 122, Indiana 118 (Sack 31, Cannon 29; Lewis 29, Nebelky, Daniels 28).

## Pugh Tackles Dawson 4 Times

## Cowboys Overwhelm Chiefs

By William N. Wallace

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The Dallas Cowboys, all but battered by their fans after losing 54-13 to Minnesota last Sunday, came back to life yesterday and beat the champions, the Kansas City Chiefs, 27-16.

The Cowboys accomplished the upset on two big offensive plays and an outstanding defensive performance by Jeffery Pugh. Pugh, the rookie fullback, ran 47 yards for a touchdown on a trap play up the middle and Craig Morton dumped a little pass out to Bob Hayes, who sprinted to the Chiefs' end zone to complete an 83-yard scoring play.

Those plays, big ones that the Cowboys had been missing all season, resulted in 14 points in the third quarter. Throughout the game, Pugh, the big defensive tackle, harassed and brought to earth Len Dawson, the Chiefs' quarterback, who had a rough afternoon. He even heard boos from some of the short-remembered Chiefs' fans in the capacity crowd of 51,158.

Dawson was tackled four times by Pugh while attempting to pass. The renowned Kansas City offensive line seldom allows anyone to touch the 35-year-old quarterback. But Pugh, a quiet man who nurses an ulcer condition, put Lenny to earth all four times.

"Their offense is so complicated it is a little hard to tell who is blocking on you," explained Pugh. "I just try to follow the ball and go to the quarterback."

Hank Stram, the Chiefs' coach, said he was "sure" Pugh had "penetrated our wall." He summed up the game this way: "They made the big plays and we didn't. And penalties hurt us."

Four holding penalties helped to slow down the Chiefs' offense.

"It's going to be a tough year right to the end," said Stram after he heard that the Oakland Raiders, who play here next Sunday, won again. The Chiefs find themselves in the unenviable position of third place in the Western Division of the American Conference, behind Denver and Oakland.

Furthermore, the Chiefs lost their valuable one-eyed tight end, Freddy Arbanas, who twisted a knee and was replaced by Billy Cannon. "That was a big one," said Tex Schramm, the Cowboys' president, to coach Tom Landry. The Cardinals' loss to the Giants put Dallas back in a first-place tie in the Eastern Division of the National Conference.

Raiders 31, Steelers 14

Rookie tight end Ray Chester pulled in three touchdowns passes, two from George Blanda, to vault Oakland to a 31-14 home victory over Pittsburgh.

Chester, No. 1 draft choice from Morgan State, opened the scoring on a 37-yard pass from Darby Lamonia and then caught two more scoring passes from the 48-year-old Blanda after Lamonia had left the game with a minor back injury.

Lamonia strained his lower back on an incomplete pass and left the game late in the first quarter. After Pittsburgh tied it, 7-7, Blanda put the contest out of reach with a sharp second-quarter performance for a 24-7 lead at intermission.

Herritt Dixon, enjoying his second straight 100-plus rushing effort, rumbled for 106 yards to add the Oakland offense. Pittsburgh's rookie quarterback Terry Bradshaw was thrown for several losses and intercepted four times.

Blanda completed 7 of 12 pass attempts for 145 yards while Bradshaw managed only 12 completions in 37 attempts.

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Baltimore	5	0	0	100	233	104
Miami	4	2	0	87	107	108
Buffalo	4	2	0	87	78	107
New York	3	3	0	87	117	145
Boston	1	5	0	107	67	125

Central Division	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Cleveland	4	2	0	87	139	130
San Diego	4	2	0	87	139	130
Pittsburgh	2	4	0	33	71	64
Cincinnati	1	5	0	167	93	186

Western Division	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Denver	4	2	0	87	128	100
Oakland	3	3	1	80	161	136
Kansas City	3	3	0	80	123	133
San Francisco	2	4	0	67	128	140

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
St. Louis	4	2	0	87	120	130
Atlanta	4	2	0	87	105	107
Washington	3	3	0	50	138	118
N.Y. Giants	3	3	0	50	117	106
Philadelphia	0	6	0	60	164	165

Central Division	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Detroit	3	1	0	83	173	82
Minnesota	4	1	0	80	141	39
Green Bay	4	2	0	87	113	142
Cleveland	2	4	0	33	75	120

Western Division	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Los Angeles	4	1	0	80	127	61
San Francisco	4	1	0	80	100	100
Atlanta	3	3	0	40	101	101
New Orleans	1	4	1	60	68	128

Sunday's Results

Washington 10, New York Jets 6.

Washington 20, Cincinnati 6.

Cleveland 24, Miami 10.

San Diego 31, Houston 14.

Green Bay 20, Philadelphia 17.

San Diego 20, Philadelphia 17.

San Diego 20, Philadelphia 17.

San Diego 20, Philadelphia 17.

San Diego 20, Philadelphia 17.

San Diego 20, Philadelphia 17.

San Diego 20, Philadelphia 17.

San Diego 20, Philadelphia 17.

Chargers 31, Oilers 31

Quarterback Marty Domres lofted an 80-yard touchdown pass to Lance Alworth with 3:46 left in the game to cap a 17-point rally to give the Chargers a 31-31 tie with Houston in San Diego.

Domres relieved starting quarterback John Hadl late in the third period with the Chargers trailing, 31-1



## Starring Steve McQueen and 25 Fast Cars

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wears a flameproof driving suit over flameproof loog underwear. Grime, scraped knuckles and sweat (actually Evian water) have been applied and he is drinking instant coffee. A box of Mother's Oatmeal Cookies (59 cents a

"When I became a success I stopped living. I liked to watch people. Now they're watching me."

At 70, Willie "The Actor" Sutton is no longer robbing banks, serving time (half his life has been spent in jail) or escaping from prison. But he is still acting—and is still in the banking business, although not in the same end. He is working for the New Britain Bank and Trust Co. of Connecticut promoting a piggy bank credit card (pictured above) on television commercials.

The New York girls complained to the EEOC that male bartenders are retained even though the men may have acquired a few "stretch marks" on their bodies, but the girls are not. Stretch marks, or striae, are lines left on the body after the skin has been stretched by loss of weight or pregnancy.

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